

EPC COMMISSION MINUTES & AGENDA

MONTH October

YEAR 1988

ADM-1-1-1
October 1988
EPC Meeting

Minutes of the Environmental Protection Commission Meeting

October 17, 1988

Muscatine, Iowa

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OCTOBER 1988 COMMISSION MEETING

The meeting of the Environmental Protection Commission was held in the Muscatine, Iowa, convening at 1:00 p.m. on October 17 1988.

MEMBERS PRESENT

Gary Priebe, Nancylee Siebenmann, Donna Hammitt, Richard Timmerman, Robert Schlutz, Charlotte Mohr, Catherine Dunn, and Clark Yeager.

ADOPTION OF AGENDA

The following was added to the agenda:

Item 3A - Field Office Lease, Manchester (Decision)

Motion was made by Charlotte Mohr to approve the agenda as amended. Seconded by Catherine Dunn. Motion carried unanimously.

ADOPTION OF MINUTES

Motion was made by Catherine Dunn to approve the minutes of September 19-20, 1988 as presented. Seconded by Nancylee Siebenmann. Motion carried unanimously.

DIRECTOR'S REPORT

Director Wilson reported that in the past week the governor and a number of department heads have been visiting various communities on Capitol for a Day tour, and they will visit additional communities in the next few weeks. He commented that it is really a pleasure to go on the tours as it provides an opportunity to meet people in those communities, visit with them, look at their facilities and listen to their problems first hand, as well as receive feedback about state programs.

Director Wilson stated that at the conclusion of the last session of the legislature a number of interim committees were formed.

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One committee in particular was formed to look at land resource conservation and management. That committee will explore different ways to fund programs, and determine what new programs are necessary for natural resource agencies. Director Wilson also reported that Bob Fagerland recently made a presentation to the committee outlining the current status of the department, what we are in charge of managing, how many people we have to do the various tasks, and projections of future needs regarding natural resource management and environmental problems.

Director Wilson informed the Commission that the department was recently presented with an award for top performance in the Targeted Small Business Program. This program was established by the legislature several years ago to insure that minorities had an opportunity to compete with larger companies in the state on contract services, construction projects, and consulting contracts. All state agencies have a mandate to use two to ten percent of their total annual state expenditures for this program. The DNR, due to the efforts of Stan Kuhn and Rod Ruddick, directed twelve percent of the department's expenditures to targeted small businesses in the past year.

FIELD OFFICE LEASE, MANCHESTER

Stan Kuhn, Division Administrator, Administrative Services Division, presented the following item.

The Environmental Protection Commission is requested to approve a lease with Farm Credit Services, Inc., for the lease of 1,869 sq. ft. in the Farm Credit building at 907-909 West Main Street in Manchester Iowa. The lease charge is \$5.50 per sq. ft. or a monthly rate of \$856.62. The DNR will also pay for 1/3 of the utilities estimated at \$250 monthly. The DNR will also have equal use of the restrooms, breakroom and entrance foyer in addition to the leased 1,869 sq. ft.

The proposed lease is for five years with no escalation. The DNR could terminate the lease with 60 days notice in the event of insufficient funding or inadequate space. The beginning date of the lease would be January 1, 1989. Parking will be provided for five DNR vehicles, ten employee vehicles and adequate parking for normal customer use.

The lease at the current location was renewed last year, for one year, to February 1, 1989 to provide time to locate a suitable alternative location. Fifteen potential offices were reviewed. The EPC considered a location with 3,000 sq. ft. at the last meeting, but requested that the staff continue to look at other locations with rental rates and sq. ft. closer to the DNR's needs.

Motion was made by Nancy Lee Siebenmann to remove this item from the table. Seconded by Catherine Dunn. Motion carried unanimously.

Mr. Kuhn presented a slide show containing photos of the current office building along with photos and a floor plan for the proposed office. He expanded on details of the proposed lease.

Motion was made by Clark Yeager to approve a lease with Farm Credit Services, Inc. as presented. Seconded by Charlotte Mohr. Motion carried unanimously.

APPROVAL OF FY90 AND FY91 BUDGET REQUEST

Stan Kuhn, Division Administrator, Administrative Services Division, presented the following item.

Attached are financial statements detailing the DNR's actual FY87 funding sources, transfers, and expenditures; the FY89 budget; and the proposed budget request for FY90 and FY91. The approval of the Environmental Protection Commission relative to the FY90 and FY91 staff budget recommendation is requested.

Following is a summary of the major components of the budget and request:

	Actual FY88	Budget FY89	Request FY90	Request FY91
General Fund:				
Operations	10,529,892	11,780,426	12,549,376	12,550,595
U.S.G.S. Coop.	185,983	185,983	185,983	185,983
Green Thumb	199,800	200,000	200,000	200,000
LLRW Dues	-	78,000	-	-
Capitals	40,000	-	4,000,000	3,500,000
Total G.F.	10,955,675	12,244,409	16,935,359	16,436,578
Fish/Wildlife:				
Operations	14,392,434	15,969,916	16,401,256	16,448,280
Groundwater Prg.				
Operations	2,639,255	3,646,095	3,386,655	3,392,614
Federal Support	4,407,309	6,747,165	6,732,619	6,753,826
Total Operations	34,906,854	42,557,389	43,595,485	43,674,809
Lottery Support	2,000,000	2,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000
Park User Projects	650,000	2,566,000	1,286,000	1,281,900

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MFT Projects	1,300,000	3,250,000	1,600,000	3,350,000
F/W Capitals	2,833,000	5,433,390	2,100,000	2,100,000
Lakes Development	(Financing included in General Fund, Lottery) (Marine Fuel Tax, & F/W, See attached schd.)			
Staffing, F.T.E.'s	869.54	971.60	978.71	978.71

The above major component summary is not additive, except where indicated, and does not include several miscellaneous revenues categories, or some fund detail that is separate from DNR operations. Please refer to the financial schedules attached for complete detail. There are more supplemental budget schedules that may be useful and can be provided as requested. Also, note that the budget requests for FY90 and FY91 do not include any pay increases above the FY89 level. Therefore, the actual budgets for FY90 and FY91 will be increased by the amount of the salary adjustment.

Major Program Changes and Adjustments, as Compared to FY88 and FY89 included in the Budget Request.

The following narrative comments on significant adjustments to the DNR budget, as compared to FY88 and FY89. The budget is presented, on the attached financial schedules first at the agency-wide operations level, then by each division, and lastly by special program and capitals.

Operations is presented using the 75% Modified Zero Based Budget approach. The highest 75% priority is shown as the "base" in the financial schedules. The lower 25% is arrayed in "decision packages" in ranked priority order at the department-wide level, and by division. Within the ranking schedules #1 is the highest priority. Generally, descriptions that indicate a "restore" refer to staffing and activities that currently exist. Other descriptions without "restore" generally refer to new and additional program increments. For each "decision package", the staffing level is indicated and source of funding is indicated by "GF" for General Fund, and "OT" for all other revenue sources.

Department-Wide Operations. Schedules B-1 and B-2 summarize the DNR's general operations budget and request. Schedules B-3 through B-6 contain the DNR's lower priorities, in addition to the base, in priority order. As compared to the current FY89 funding level, the FY90 and FY91 request approximate the FY89 budget at priority #21 for Fish and Wildlife programs, and at priority #26 for programs funded in part or in whole by the General Fund. The major reasons for the significant increase from the FY88 actual to the FY89 budget relate to implementation of the Groundwater program, implementation of the Leaking Underground Storage Tank (LUST) and the Underground Storage Tank

(UST) programs, and bringing the Waste Management Authority Division up to full strength.

Director's Office. Schedules B-7 and B-7a show the financial information relating to expenses of the Director's Office, the Natural Resources Commission, and the Environmental Protection Commission. Since the request is included entirely within the 75% base priority, no separate decision packages are necessary.

Coordination and Information Division. This division includes the central Planning, Legal, Legislative Liaison, and Information and Education functions for the DNR. Financial detail is shown on schedules B-8 and B-9. The decision packages, B-10, include in priority #7 State membership in the Upper Mississippi Basin Association. The State does not currently pay dues to this association, but does participate in its activities.

Administrative Services Division. Financial detail is indicated on schedules B-11 and B-12. Functions within this division include Budget and Grants, Finance and Accounting, Licensing, Construction Services, Land Acquisition and Management, Data Processing, and Administrative Support Services. Certain "pooled" costs such as postage, office supplies, central office vehicle pool, and communications for the entire department are also reflected in this budget. Due to the Early Retirement program, the T.O. was reduced by one position beginning in FY89. The budget request reflects the recent postage increase and adding communications services for additional staff in other divisions. Other than that, there are no program changes. Decision packages are on schedule B-13.

Parks, Preserves and Recreation Division. Schedules B-14 and B-15 show the financial summary for this division. Budget resources were shifted among parks and recreation areas to more adequately maintain areas that are heavily used by the public. To accomplish this, eleven full time positions are being eliminated, and funds are shifted to the Facilities Maintenance and Equipment categories. As compared to FY88 actual, the Facilities Maintenance budget has been increased by 25% and the equipment replacement category by 60%.

These shifts, particularly in staffing, are not readily apparent when looking at the division's FTE totals. This is because additional seasonal staff are being added for the purpose of renovating trails at the same time the full time staff is being reduced. The FY89 budget and the FY90/91 request includes \$240,000 and 11 FTE, funded by Park User fees, for the purpose of greatly expanding trail renovation projects. Thus, while the decrease in full time positions allows a shift of General fund resources to facilities maintenance and equipment, an increment of seasonal staffing was added for trail renovation, and no major staffing changes are apparent if just the division totals are examined.

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The decision packages outlined in schedule B-16, priorities #1, #2 and #3, restore staffing and funding to maintain identified areas at the intermediate level as compared to the basic management level. Priority #4 represents a staffing increase for the purpose of preparing management plans for state preserves. Priority #5 is a request to expand area trail maintenance beyond current levels. In other words, if this package is not approved, trails will continue to be maintained at the current level. This priority relates to trail maintenance as contrasted to trail renovation funded within the operations budget with Park User fees.

Forests and Forestry Division. Schedule B-17 includes the financial summary for this division. Revenues are increased to comply with the directive that the complete cost of growing nursery stock be covered by prices charged for that stock. The decision packages, schedule B-19, include the restoration of programs to the current levels, and the addition of staffing and support for management of the Western Iowa Loess Hills Forest. Funds are also requested to provide computers to district foresters to improve woodland management services to woodland owners. (B-18 not used.)

Energy and Geological Resources Division. Division financial information is shown on schedules B-20 and B-21. Staffing increases in this division relate to adding staff within the Energy Bureau for handling the Energy Program and for preparing a Statewide Energy Plan mandated by the last G.A. Geological Bureau staffing is increased relative to implementation of the Groundwater program. The decision packages, schedule B-22, in addition to restoring current activities, requests funds, #4, for reprinting the "Iowa Landforms" book, and for dealing with the backlog of drill cutting samples, #5.

Environmental Protection Division. Financial data is contained on schedules B-23 and B-24. Staffing and budget increases from FY88 to FY89 and the request relate to implementation of the Groundwater program and the LUST/UST programs. These increases are supported primarily by Groundwater funds and federal funds. In addition to restoration of current activities reflected in decision packages #1, #2 and #3 on schedule B-25, a higher level of funding is requested to support water and air analytical services from the University Hygienic Laboratory, and, priority #5, additional staffing is requested to provide for more timely review of floodplain construction permit requests and to implement the floodplain mapping program mandated by the G.A. several years ago.

Fish and Wildlife Division. Schedule B-26 includes the financial summary for the division. The "intra state receipts" is revenue support from the Corps "Condition Five" funds for operations, and simply reflects their inclusion in the operating budget instead of accounting for those programs separately. No significant program increases are requested. The decision

packages, schedule B-27, simply reflect restoring programs to the current level.

Also included is departmental schedule B-28 which relates to the issue of license fee increases. This schedule is not in complete agreement with the DOM schedules as it also includes the effect of the FY89 27th payroll, which is not shown in the DOM budget schedules, and probable salary increases in FY90/91 which also are excluded from the DOM schedules. Additionally, there have been some minor changes in estimates, but nothing significant. Essentially, the schedule is included to emphasize that a substantial fee increase is necessary to support the division's request at the current level for FY90/91.

Waste Management Authority Division. Schedule B-29 shows the revenues and expenditures for this division. This is a new division established by action of the 1987 G.A., and is funded completely with Groundwater related revenues. As these funds are already appropriated, and because no General funds are involved, no decision packages are required.

Reimbursement to USGS. This is a special appropriation, schedule B-30, for a cooperative program with the USGS relating to stream gauging, geological research, and topographic mapping. Schedule B-31 simply restores cooperative activities to the current level.

Green Thumb Program. This program, schedules B-32 and B-33, continue the program at the current level. Briefly, funds are used at both the State and county level to employ senior citizens in conservation programs. No change is requested.

Fish and Wildlife Capitals. Attached are agency schedules for FY89, FY90, and FY91 projects. The FY89 budget is much higher as compared to other years, primarily due to the Decorah Hatchery Renovation, the Beaver Lake Dam project, and lake and trout stream land acquisition. FY90 and FY91 show a marked decrease because the expanded D-J fisheries aid is switched to the Lottery program as part of the financing package for Deer Creek, Shawtee, Whitewater, and Lost Grove lakes, in addition to Brushy Creek. Fish and Wildlife projects are shown on schedules B-34 through B-37.

On the other hand, activity relating to wildlife acquisition and development has significantly decreased, except for earmarked funding relating to waterfowl and wildlife habitat programs. Depending on revenues, it is possible that the staff will recommend proceeding with some projects listed as "being under design", but not budgeted.

Park User Fee Projects. Schedules B-38, B-39 and B-40 outline anticipated projects for FY89, FY90 and FY91. Also included is a summary of financial activity from the beginning of the program through FY91. As compared to the earlier draft

documents, the trail renovation budget was increased substantially. (See also discussion regarding Parks, Preserves, and Recreation Division operations.) Several additional projects were added to the FY89 schedule, and some cost estimates were adjusted. Unless the G.A. says otherwise, no appropriation action is required by the 1989 G.A. to proceed with these projects, as the Park User fee statute already includes appropriation authority.

Marine Fuel Tax Capitals. Marine Fuel Taxes are used both for capital needs and for operations. The summary on B-41 shows fund status and planned uses by fiscal year. Specific projects planned for FY89 are shown on B-42, and summaries by major categories on B-43 for FY90 through FY94. Additional years are shown so that the impact of utilizing a portion of the Marine Fuel Tax revenue for the lakes program can be visualized.

Lottery Program. Schedule B-44 shows the anticipated uses of the FY89 lottery appropriation. Schedule B-45 indicates the request for FY90 and FY91. The major increase in the request relates to using lottery revenues as partial funding for the lakes program. The request also requests that a part of the funding for the acquisition of "Unique Natural Areas" be utilized for the Protected Water Area program and for acquisition of State Preserves. Acquisition dollars for the Protected Water Area program and the Preserves program have been requested in previous years from the General fund without success. The staff believes that this avenue presents a stronger probability of funding for those two programs.

Lakes Program. Schedule B-46 shows how the staff recommends funding for several different sources be combined to finance the Brushy Creek Dam project, restoration of Blackhawk Lake, and acquisition and development relating to Shawnee Lake, Fremont County, Deer Creek Lake, Plymouth County, Lost Grove Lake, Scott County, and Whitewater Lake Dubuque County. Briefly, the use of Lottery revenue relates to the economic and tourism benefits of providing these quality lakes, while the D-J fisheries aid recognizes the fishing recreation benefit, and the Marine Fuel Tax recognizes the boating benefit.

General Fund Capitals Request. Schedule B-47 contains the staff's recommendation for projects to be funded by the General fund. These projects include restoration of the Pine Lakes Dams, restoration of other State Park dams, major renovation of Park water and waste systems, forestry facilities, and maintenance facilities at Pleasant Creek.

Groundwater Protection Program. The funding and various appropriated purposes of the Groundwater Protection program are outlined on schedule B-48. This program has been established and funded by previous legislative action, and no further action by the 1989 G.A. is necessary, unless there is a desire to adjust the program.

State Revolving Fund for Sewage Works. The DNR is in the process of implementing the State Revolving Fund for Sewage Works construction (SRF) by cities. This fund is being capitalized by bonds that will be issues through the Iowa Housing Finance Authority, and by a federal contribution under the Sewage Works Construction program. Low cost loans will be made available to local government through this fund. As this program has already been established, no further action by the 1989 G.A. is necessary. No financial schedule is attached for this program.

The DNR staff recommends approval of the FY90 and FY91 budget requests as outlined in this item and the attached schedules.

(Financial Statement Schedules are on following pages)

NATURAL RESOURCES, DEPARTMENT OF
NATURAL RESOURCES
NATURAL RESOURCES DEPARTMENT OPERATIONS
89001542672

STATE OF IOWA
DEPARTMENT OF MANAGEMENT
BUDGET WORKSHEETS FOR 1989-1991 BIENNIAL
BU / FUND - BUDGET COMPARISON

SCHEDULE 6 BU/
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DATE 09/16/88 TIME
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	ACTUAL FY 1987-88	ESTIMATED FY FY 1988-89	BASE FY 1 FY 1989-90	BASE FY 2 FY 1990-91	TOT DEPT RE FY 1989-90	TOT FY 1
RESOURCES						
APPROPRIATIONS						
GROUNDWATER PROTECTION	\$ 681,001	\$ 1,041,184	\$ 1,049,643	\$ 1,049,765	\$ 1,049,643	\$ 1
GROUNDWATER PROTECTION	716,250	958,182	970,228	972,315	970,228	
GROUNDWATER PROTECTION	194,026	196,426	200,704	201,174	200,704	
GROUNDWATER PROTECTION	100,000	179,185	179,185	179,184	179,185	
GROUNDWATER PROTECTION	293,706	317,416				
GROUNDWATER PROTECTION	260,211	356,102	352,271	353,351	352,271	
GROUNDWATER PROTECTION		182,030	185,618	185,830	185,618	
GROUNDWATER PROTECTION	34,796	24,329	48,365	48,568	48,365	
GROUNDWATER PROTECTION	260,880	234,213	236,189	237,081	236,189	
GROUNDWATER PROTECTION	98,385	157,028	164,452	165,346	164,452	
GENERAL FUND	10,529,892	11,780,426	8,834,979	8,887,326	12,549,376	11
FISH AND GAME FUND	14,392,434	15,969,916	11,949,599	11,968,508	16,401,256	14
MARINE FUEL TAX FUND	397,179	397,179	297,179	297,179	400,000	
APPROPRIATIONS SUBTOTAL	27,958,760	31,793,616	24,468,412	24,565,627	32,737,287	31
RECEIPTS						
FEDERAL SUPPORT	4,407,309	6,747,165	6,732,619	6,753,826	6,732,619	4
LOCAL GOVERNMENTS	45,676					
INTRA STATE RECEIPTS	19,721,239	1,493,836	1,492,772	1,495,158	1,492,772	1
REIMB. FROM OTHER AGENCIES	93,430					
REFUNDS & REIMBURSEMENTS	128,701	179,456	184,697	186,227	184,697	
OTHER SALES & SERVICES	22,651					
OTHER	1,858	48,060	48,060	48,060	48,060	
RECEIPTS SUBTOTAL	24,420,864	8,468,517	8,458,148	8,483,271	8,458,148	8
TRANSFERS						
CONS FND - NATURAL RES.		1,925,256	2,030,550	2,030,550	2,030,550	2
CONS ADDN - NATURAL RES.		370,000	370,000	370,000	370,000	
TOTAL RESOURCES	\$ 52,379,624	\$ 42,557,389	\$ 35,327,110	\$ 35,449,448	\$ 43,595,905	\$ 43
FTE POSITIONS	869.54	971.60	775.47	775.47	978.71	
DISPOSITION OF RESOURCES						
EXPENDITURES						
PERSONAL SERVICES	\$ 24,361,066	\$ 28,082,087	\$ 23,070,268	\$ 23,192,606	\$ 28,938,080	\$ 29
PERSONAL TRAVEL	686,349	819,759	668,782	668,782	823,759	
STATE VEHICLE OPERATION	709,852	786,799	609,999	609,999	792,299	

NATURAL RESOURCES, DEPARTMENT OF
NATURAL RESOURCES
NATURAL RESOURCES DEPARTMENT OPERATIONS

09001542672

STATE OF IOWA
DEPARTMENT OF MANAGEMENT
BUDGET WORKSHEETS FOR 1989-1991 BIENNIIUM
BU / FUND - BUDGET COMPARISON

SCHEDULE 6 BU/F
(BUDGET COMPA
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	ACTUAL FY 1987-88	ESTIMATED FY FY 1988-89	BASE FY 1 FY 1989-90	BASE FY 2 FY 1990-91	TOT DEPT RE FY 1989-90	TOT DE FY 199
DISPOSITION OF RESOURCES						
EXPENDITURES						
DEPRECIATION	919,035	1,026,024	813,595	813,595	1,038,288	1.0
OFFICE SUPPLIES	650,428	732,210	615,150	615,150	804,210	8
FACILITY MAINTENANCE SUPPLIE	853,349	1,123,990	947,790	947,790	1,212,490	1.2
EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE SUPPLI	760,442	780,848	613,698	613,698	786,998	7
PROF. & SCIENTIFIC SUPPLIES	17,330	33,052	32,952	32,952	35,052	
AG., CONSERVATION & HORT SUPP	416,953	457,754	375,784	375,784	477,754	4
OTHER SUPPLIES	233,318	214,910	150,260	150,260	216,410	2
PRINTING & BINDING	559,491	619,894	583,374	583,374	651,044	6
FOOD	1,679					
UNIFORMS & RELATED ITEMS	187,184	178,116	140,766	140,766	178,771	1
COMMUNICATIONS	453,889	506,420	398,332	398,332	506,520	5
RENTALS	107,811	164,105	141,855	141,855	164,105	1
UTILITIES	508,500	592,025	482,515	482,515	592,025	5
PROF & SCIENTIFIC SERVICES	1,462,947	3,665,144	3,237,728	3,237,728	3,490,728	3.4
OUTSIDE SERVICES	551,271	561,226	511,166	511,166	570,226	5
INTRA-STATE TRANSFERS	68,015					
ADVERTISING & PUBLICITY	28,832	32,841	30,341	30,341	32,791	
DATA PROCESSING	294,097	423,515	391,965	391,965	434,765	4
AUDITOR OF STATE REIMBURSEME	50,522	70,000	75,000	75,000	75,000	
REIMBURSEMENTS TO OTHER AGEN	141,482	153,671	155,221	155,221	157,821	1
EQUIPMENT	871,271	1,516,896	1,264,946	1,264,946	1,600,246	1.6
OFFICE EQUIPMENT	2,626					
OTHER EXPENSE & OBLIGATIONS	3,131	11,842	11,842	11,842	11,842	
LICENSES	3,073	4,261	3,781	3,781	4,261	
CAPITALS	2,911					
EXPENDITURES SUBTOTAL	34,906,854	42,557,389	35,327,110	35,449,448	43,595,485	43.6
UNSPENT BALANCE	17,472,770					
TOTAL DISPOSITION OF RESOURCES	\$ 52,379,624	\$ 42,557,389	\$ 35,327,110	\$ 35,449,448	\$ 43,595,485	\$ 43.6

B-2

B-3

NATURAL RESOURCES, DEPARTMENT OF
NATURAL RESOURCES
NATURAL RESOURCES DEPARTMENT OPERATIONS

STATE OF IOWA
DEPARTMENT OF MANAGEMENT
BUDGET WORKSHEETS FOR 1989-1991 BIENNIIUM
RANKING SCHEDULE- BUDGET UNIT

SCHEDULE 1 BUDGET UNIT
(RANKING SCHEDULE)
DATE 09/16/88 TIME 23.54.4
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RANK	DESCRIPTION	TOT DEPT REQ 89-90		TOT DEPT REQ 90-91	
		FY 1989 - 1990	FY 1990 - 1991	FY 1990 - 1991	FY 1990 - 1991
		EXPEND/FTE	APPROPRIATION	EXPEND/FTE	APPROPRIATION
	BASE	\$ 35,327,110	GF \$ 8,834,979	\$ 35,449,448	GF \$ 8,887,311
		(775.47)	OT 15,633,433	(775.47)	OT 15,678,311
	ADJUSTMENT TO BASE				
0001	RESTORE MILOCAT DEN, BEEDS LAKE, BELLEVUE, LAKE DARLING, AND LAKE KEOMAH FROM BASIC MANAGEMENT TO INTERMEDIATE MANAGEMENT LEVEL.	395,032	GF 292,211	397,193	GF 294,311
		(9.00)	OT 102,821	(9.00)	OT 102,821
0002	FARM FORESTRY RESTORE PROFESSIONAL FORESTRY MANAGEMENT ASSISTANCE TO LANDOWNERS BY PROVIDING FOUR DISTRICT OFFICES SERVING 37% OF THE STATE.	204,034	GF 204,034	205,125	GF 205,125
		(4.00)		(4.00)	
0003	WATER RIGHTS RESTORE WATER WITHDRAWAL PROGRAM BY PROVIDING FOR STATE PERMITTING OF WATER USE ACTIVITIES.	128,848	GF 128,848	129,556	GF 129,556
		(3.00)		(3.00)	
0004	TO RESTORE FISH, WILDLIFE AND ENFORCEMENT OPERATIONS ACTIVITIES TO 80% OF FY 89 LEVEL.	856,045	GF 856,045	859,776	GF 859,776
		(19.80)	OT	(19.80)	OT
0005	USGS MATCH RESTORE DRILLING PROGRAM PROVIDING FOR CONTINUED WATER QUALITY/QUANTITY INVESTIGATIONS AND RELATED GEOLOGICAL INFORMATION COLLECTION.	78,696	GF 78,696	78,959	GF 78,959
		(2.00)		(2.00)	
0006	ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT BUREAU RESTORE ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT TO 90% OF FY 89 LEVEL. PROVIDE FOR INCREASED POSTAGE COSTS (25000).	364,336	GF 218,602	364,962	GF 218,602
		(8.00)	OT 145,734	(8.00)	OT 145,734
0007	LEGAL RESTORE LEGAL AND COUNTY CONSERVATION BOARD STAFF.	80,651	GF 48,391	81,144	GF 48,600
		(2.00)	OT 32,260	(2.00)	OT 32,400
0008	RESTORE RATHBUN HATCHERY TO THE FY 89 LEVEL. RESTORE FISH AND WILDLIFE OPERATIONS ACTIVITIES TO 90% OF FY 89 LEVEL.	954,458	GF 954,458	958,033	GF 958,033
		(21.78)	OT	(21.78)	OT
0009	RESTORE MAQUOKETA CAVES, MINES OF SPAIN, PILOT KNOB, PRAIRIE ROSE & ROCK CREEK FROM BASIC MANAGEMENT TO INTERMEDIATE MANAGEMENT LEVEL.	363,302	GF 363,302	365,051	GF 365,051
		(8.00)		(8.00)	

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NATURAL RESOURCES, DEPARTMENT OF
NATURAL RESOURCES
NATURAL RESOURCES DEPARTMENT OPERATIONS

STATE OF IOWA
DEPARTMENT OF MANAGEMENT
BUDGET WORKSHEETS FOR 1989-1991 BIENNIAL
RANKING SCHEDULE- BUDGET UNIT

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RANK	DESCRIPTION	TOT DEPT REQ 89-90 FY 1989 - 1990				TOT DEPT REQ 90-91 FY 1990 - 1991			
		EXPEND/FTE		APPROPRIATION		EXPEND/FTE		APPROPRIATION	
		\$		GF		\$		GF	
0010	FLOOD PLAIN RESTORE FLOODPLAIN PROGRAM BY PROVIDING FOR STATE PERMITTING OF FLOODPLAIN CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES.	(330,296	8.00)		330,296	(332,296	8.00)		332,296
0011	WATER SUPPLY RESTORE WATER SUPPLY PERMIT REVIEW TURN AROUND TIME TO FY 89 LEVELS.	(78,361	2.00)	GF	78,361	(78,827	2.00)	GF	78,827
0012	RESTORE ACCOUNTING AND DATA PROCESSING SERVICES TO 90% OF FY 89 LEVEL.	(168,934	5.00)	GF	101,360	(169,600	5.00)	GF	101,360
0013	CONSTRUCTION SERVICES BUREAU RESTORE CONSTRUCTION SERVICES TO THE FY 89 LEVEL. PROVIDES DESIGN AND CONTRACT ADMINISTRATION OF DNR DEVELOPMENT AND RENOVATION PROJECTS.	(572,125	15.00)	GF	262,707	(574,691	15.00)	GF	264,707
0014	RESTORE A.A.CALL MAPSIPINICON, HAUBONSIE, VOLGA AND WILSON ISLAND FROM BASIC MANAGEMENT TO INTERMEDIATE MANAGEMENT LEVEL.	(299,009	5.00)	GF	299,009	(300,472	5.00)	GF	300,472
0015	RESTORE FISH WILDLIFE AND ENFORCEMENT OPERATIONS ACTIVITIES TO 95% OF FY 89 LEVEL.	(820,875	19.60)	OT	820,875	(824,826	19.60)	OT	824,826
0016	LAND ACQUISITION/MGMT BUREAU RESTORE LAND ACQUISITION TO 89 LEVEL PROVIDING FOR APPRAISAL, NEGOTIATION & RELOCATION ACTIVITIES ASSOCIATED WITH ACQUIRING RECREATIONAL LAND.	(180,524	4.00)	GF	72,210	(181,405	4.00)	GF	72,210
0017	GEOLOGICAL & MINERAL RESOURCES RESTORE MINERALOGY & ECONOMIC GEOLOGY STUDIES, DRILL SAMPLE PROCESSING, FIELD EQUIPMENT MAINT/ REPAIR, & MAP/PUBLICATIONS CATALOGING ACTIVITIES.	(81,420	2.50)	GF	81,920	(81,853	2.50)	GF	82,353
0018	YELLOW RIVER FOREST RESTORE PERSONNEL AND SUPPORT AT YELLOW RIVER STATE FOREST TO OPERATE THE SAWMILL AND SUPERVISE INMATE LABOR.	(65,196	2.00)	GF	65,196	(65,395	2.00)	GF	65,395
0019	GEOLOGICAL & MINERAL RESOURCES RESTORE ANALYSIS OF SOILS & SEDIMENTS PROVIDING FOR WATER AND MINERAL RESOURCE DATA USED FOR STATEWIDE GEOLOGICAL FORMATION ANALYSIS.	(43,274	1.00)	GF	43,274	(43,512	1.00)	GF	43,512

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STATE OF IOWA
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RANK	DESCRIPTION	TOT DEPT REQ 89-90 FY 1989 - 1990		TOT DEPT REQ 90-91 FY 1990 - 1991	
		EXPEND/FTE	APPROPRIATION	EXPEND/FTE	APPROPRIATION
0020	RESTORE ACCOUNTING AND LICENSING TO THE FY 89 LEVEL.	\$ 81,961 (3.00)	GF \$ 49,177 OT 32,784	\$ 82,387 (3.00)	GF \$ OT
0021	TO RESTORE FISH, WILDLIFE, AND ENFORCEMENT OPERATIONS ACTIVITIES TO THE FY 89 LEVEL.	893,174 (33.55)	GF OT 893,174	894,737 (33.55)	GF OT
0022	RESTORE YELLOW RIVER AND SHIMEK STATE FOREST STAFFING TO 95% OF FY 89 LEVEL.	51,770 (2.00)	GF 51,770	52,090 (2.00)	GF
0023	OUTDOOR RECREATION RESTORE PLANNING STAFF TO MAINTAIN THE STATEWIDE COMPREHENSIVE OUTDOOR RECREATION PLAN AND PROVIDE IMPACT ANALYSIS OF DNR POLICIES ON THE PUBLIC.	86,323 (2.00)	GF 51,794 OT 34,529	86,567 (2.00)	GF OT
0024	RESTORE BUDGET & GRANTS & DATA PROCESSING TO FY 89 LEVEL ALLOWING FOR LOCAL RECREATION GRANT PROCESSING, INFO MET & D P TECH ASSISTANCE ACTIVITIES.	158,007 (4.00)	GF 94,804 OT 63,203	158,807 (4.00)	GF OT
0025	RESTORE ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT TO FY 89 LEVEL PROVIDING FOR TIMELY RESPONSES TO PUBLIC REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION.	71,508 (2.40)	GF 42,905 OT 28,603	71,835 (2.40)	GF OT
0026	PUBLICATIONS RESTORE PERSONNEL FOR NEWSLETTER, RADIO, TV SPOT PRODUCTION. REPLACE VIDEO EDITING EQUIPMENT (20000).	121,181 (3.00)	GF 72,709 OT 48,472	101,700 (3.00)	GF OT
0027	LOESS HILLS PROVIDE STAFFING AND SUPPORT FOR THE NEWLY ACQUIRED LOESS HILLS IN ORDER TO MAINTAIN AND MANAGE THE AREA AS A STATE FOREST.	140,000 (2.11)	GF 140,000	140,000 (2.11)	GF
0028	PUBLICATIONS RESTORE FIELD INFORMATION AND EDUCATION ACTIVITIES	64,967 (2.00)	GF 38,980 OT 25,987	65,231 (2.00)	GF OT
0029	LEGAL RESTORE ADMINISTRATIVE ASST TO LEGAL TO PROVIDE PROJECT TRACKING AND MONITORING ACTIVITIES FOR THE SECTION.	29,142 (1.00)	GF 17,485 OT 11,657	29,241 (1.00)	GF OT

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STATE OF IOWA
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RANK	DESCRIPTION	TOT DEPT REQ 89-90		TOT DEPT REQ 90-91	
		FY 1989 - 1990		FY 1990 - 1991	
		EXPEND/FTE	APPROPRIATION	EXPEND/FTE	APPROPRIATION
0030	PUBLICATIONS RESTORE GRAPHIC SUPPORT FOR TECHNICAL REPORT AND BROCHURE PRODUCTION ACTIVITIES.	\$ 46,426 (1.50)	GF \$ 27,856 OT 18,570	\$ 46,590 (1.50)	GF \$ OT
0031	ENVIRON. PROTECTION DIV. MGMT PROVIDE ADDITIONAL FUNDING TO MAINTAIN FY 89 LEVEL OF SERVICE UNDER THE UNIV OF IOWA HYGIENIC LABORA- TORY ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING NETWORK CONTRACT.	100,000	GF 100,000	100,000	GF
0032	FLOOD PLAIN ENHANCE THE STATE FLOODPLAIN PROGRAM IN ORDER TO PROVIDE FOR FLOODPLAIN MAPPING AND MORE TIMELY PROCESSING OF FLOODPLAIN CONSTRUCTION PERMITS.	110,000 (3.00)	GF 110,000	110,000 (3.00)	GF
0033	PRESERVES/ECOL SERVCS BUREAU PROVIDE FUNDING FOR DEVELOPMENT OF PRESERVES MANAGEMENT PLANS.	30,000 (1.00)	GF 30,000	30,000 (1.00)	GF
0034	STATEWIDE PARKS PROVIDE FUNDING TO MAINTAIN STATE AREA TRAILS SYSTEM.	75,000	GF 75,000	75,000	GF
0035	FORESTRY DIVISION MANAGEMENT PROVIDE COMPUTER EQUIPMENT FOR ALL FORESTRY DIV. FIELD OFFICES TO INCREASE OFFICE EFFICIENCY AND ALLOW FOR ACCESS TO DESMOINES DATA SYSTEMS.	30,000	GF 30,000		
0036	GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BUREAU MGMT PRINT 7000 COPIES (5 YEAR SUPPLY) OF IOWA LAND- FORMS FOR DISTRIBUTION TO REQUESTORS (SCHOOLS, ENG FIRMS ETC).	25,000	GF 25,000		
0037	GEOLOGICAL & MINERAL RESOURCES PROVIDE FOR ANALYSIS AND COMPUTER TRACKING OF 7500 BACKLOGGED DRILL CUTTING SAMPLES.	37,500 (1.00)	GF 37,500	37,500 (1.00)	GF
0038	LEGISLATIVE LIASION PROVIDE FOR MEMBERSHIP DUES TO MISSOURRI RIVER BASIN ASSOCIATION & UPPER MISSISSIPPI RIVER BASIN ASSOCIATION.	51,000	GF 51,000	51,000	GF
TOTAL		ESTIMATED FY 1988-89 \$ 42,557,389 GF \$ 11,780,426 (971.60) OT 20,013,190	\$ 43,595,485 GF \$ 12,549,376 (978.71) OT 20,187,911	\$ 43,674,809 GF \$ 12,549,376 (978.71) OT 20,187,911	\$ 43,674,809 GF \$ 12,549,376 (978.71) OT 20,187,911

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	ACTUAL FY 1987-88	ESTIMATED FY FY 1988-89	BASE FY 1 FY 1989-90	BASE FY 2 FY 1990-91	TOT DEPT RE FY 1989-90	TOT DEPT FY 1990-
RESOURCES						
APPROPRIATIONS						
GROUNDWATER PROTECTION	\$ 884	\$ 1,249	\$ 1,543	\$ 1,546	\$ 1,543	\$ 1
GROUNDWATER PROTECTION	3,787	1,615	1,808	1,817	1,808	1
GROUNDWATER PROTECTION	3,109	2,026	2,375	2,382	2,375	1
GROUNDWATER PROTECTION		2,692	3,277	3,293	3,277	1
GROUNDWATER PROTECTION	1,557					
GROUNDWATER PROTECTION		2,563	2,871	2,882	2,871	1
GROUNDWATER PROTECTION		1,103	1,311	1,314	1,311	1
GROUNDWATER PROTECTION		491	508	510	508	
GROUNDWATER PROTECTION	2,806	2,645	3,053	3,065	3,053	1
GROUNDWATER PROTECTION		1,646	1,984	1,996	1,984	1
GENERAL FUND	79,615	72,736	59,817	60,167	59,817	64
FISH AND GAME FUND	83,464	101,529	107,031	106,882	107,031	104
APPROPRIATIONS SUBTOTAL	175,222	190,295	185,578	185,854	185,578	184
RECEIPTS						
FEDERAL SUPPORT		60,082	67,919	68,507	67,919	64
INTRA STATE RECEIPTS		10,555	12,113	12,154	12,113	1
RECEIPTS SUBTOTAL		70,637	80,032	80,661	80,032	8
TOTAL RESOURCES	\$ 175,222	\$ 260,932	\$ 265,610	\$ 266,515	\$ 265,610	\$ 26
FTE POSITIONS	3.98	5.95	5.95	5.95	5.95	
DISPOSITION OF RESOURCES						
EXPENDITURES						
PERSONAL SERVICES	\$ 189,264	\$ 196,532	\$ 201,210	\$ 202,115	\$ 201,210	\$ 20
PERSONAL TRAVEL	31,023	37,000	37,000	37,000	37,000	3
OFFICE SUPPLIES	1,183	4,200	4,200	4,200	4,200	
EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE SUPPLI	1,053	750	750	750	750	
OTHER SUPPLIES	968	100	100	100	100	
PRINTING & BINDING	4,598	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	
UNIFORMS & RELATED ITEMS	187					
COMMUNICATIONS	232	300	300	300	300	
RENTALS	595	100	100	100	100	
PROF & SCIENTIFIC SERVICES		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
OUTSIDE SERVICES	393	750	750	750	750	
ADVERTISING & PUBLICITY	513					
DATA PROCESSING	3,636	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	

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DISPOSITION OF RESOURCES						
EXPENDITURES						
REIMBURSEMENTS TO OTHER AGEN	1,388	200	200	200	200	1
EQUIPMENT		10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	
EXPENDITURES SUBTOTAL	235,033	260,932	265,610	266,515	265,610	26
UNSPENT BALANCE	-59,811					
TOTAL DISPOSITION OF RESOURCES	\$ 175,222	\$ 260,932	\$ 265,610	\$ 266,515	\$ 265,610	\$ 26

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	ACTUAL FY 1987-88	ESTIMATED FY FY 1988-89	BASE FY 1 FY 1989-90	BASE FY 2 FY 1990-91	TOT DEPT RE FY 1989-90	TOT DEPT FY 1990-91
RESOURCES						
APPROPRIATIONS						
GROUNDWATER PROTECTION	\$ 3,830	\$ 5,204	\$ 5,075	\$ 5,079	\$ 5,075	\$ 5,079
GROUNDWATER PROTECTION	118,443	168,254	167,887	168,178	167,887	168,178
GROUNDWATER PROTECTION	13,471	8,442	7,807	7,828	7,807	7,828
GROUNDWATER PROTECTION		11,218	10,766	10,821	10,766	10,821
GROUNDWATER PROTECTION	6,749					
GROUNDWATER PROTECTION		10,680	9,432	9,469	9,432	9,469
GROUNDWATER PROTECTION		4,597	4,307	4,317	4,307	4,317
GROUNDWATER PROTECTION		2,046	1,668	1,677	1,668	1,677
GROUNDWATER PROTECTION	12,158	11,022	10,031	10,071	10,031	10,071
GROUNDWATER PROTECTION		6,857	6,518	6,558	6,518	6,558
GENERAL FUND	668,212	722,857	553,026	556,595	541,241	543,026
FISH AND GAME FUND	361,678	423,037	351,672	351,184	323,147	315,184
APPROPRIATIONS SUBTOTAL	1,184,541	1,374,214	1,128,189	1,131,777	1,607,879	1,575,184
RECEIPTS						
FEDERAL SUPPORT		387,464	290,269	292,502	290,269	292,502
INTRA STATE RECEIPTS		43,973	39,796	39,934	39,796	39,934
RECEIPTS SUBTOTAL		431,437	330,065	332,436	330,065	332,436
TRANSFERS						
CONS ADMIN - NATURAL RES.		370,000	370,000	370,000	370,000	370,000
TOTAL RESOURCES	\$ 1,184,541	\$ 2,175,651	\$ 1,828,254	\$ 1,834,213	\$ 2,307,944	\$ 2,237,620
FTE POSITIONS	37.24	41.45	29.95	29.95	41.45	41.45
DISPOSITION OF RESOURCES						
EXPENDITURES						
PERSONAL SERVICES	\$ 1,227,261	\$ 1,416,427	\$ 1,096,130	\$ 1,102,089	\$ 1,468,720	\$ 1,476,130
PERSONAL TRAVEL	27,718	40,600	37,600	37,600	40,600	40,600
STATE VEHICLE OPERATION	7,345	8,931	6,931	6,931	8,931	8,931
DEPRECIATION	7,935	9,668	7,668	7,668	9,668	9,668
OFFICE SUPPLIES	71,876	75,160	76,160	74,160	126,160	126,160
FACILITY MAINTENANCE SUPPLIE	17,593	20,500	19,500	19,500	20,500	20,500
EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE SUPPLI	13,059	10,000	9,000	9,000	10,000	10,000
AG., CONSERVATION & HORT SUPP	621	500	500	500	500	500
OTHER SUPPLIES	39,549	26,800	25,800	25,800	26,800	26,800
PRINTING & BINDING	282,494	304,100	298,600	298,600	304,100	304,100

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DISPOSITION OF RESOURCES						
EXPENDITURES						
UNIFORMS & RELATED ITEMS	2,453	2,250	2,250	2,250	2,250	2,
COMMUNICATIONS	8,717	7,030	7,030	7,030	7,030	7,
RENTALS	1,567	1,850	1,850	1,850	1,850	1,
UTILITIES	24,998	27,550	27,550	27,550	27,550	27,
PROF & SCIENTIFIC SERVICES	7,985	68,000	68,000	68,000	68,000	83,
OUTSIDE SERVICES	45,701	75,000	75,000	75,000	75,000	75,
ADVERTISING & PUBLICITY	2,338					
DATA PROCESSING	5,652	23,750	19,150	19,150	23,750	23,
REIMBURSEMENTS TO OTHER AGEN	4,844	435	435	435	435	
EQUIPMENT	16,933	57,100	51,100	51,100	71,100	51,
LICENSES	55					
EXPENDITURES SUBTOTAL	1,816,694	2,175,651	1,828,254	1,834,213	2,307,944	2,295,
UNSPENT BALANCE	-632,153					
TOTAL DISPOSITION OF RESOURCES	\$ 1,184,541	\$ 2,175,651	\$ 1,828,254	\$ 1,834,213	\$ 2,307,944	\$ 2,295,

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RANK	DESCRIPTION	TOT DEPT REQ 89-90 FY 1989 - 1990				TOT DEPT REQ 90-91 FY 1990 - 1991			
		EXPEND/FTE		APPROPRIATION		EXPEND/FTE		APPROPRIATION	
	BASE	\$ 1,828,254	GF \$ 553,026	(29.95) OT 575,163		\$ 1,834,213	GF \$	(29.95) OT	
	ADJUSTMENT TO BASE								
0001	LEGAL RESTORE LEGAL AND COUNTY CONSERVATION BOARD STAFF.	80,651	GF 48,391	(2.00) OT 32,260		81,144	GF	(2.00) OT	
0002	OUTDOOR RECREATION RESTORE PLANNING STAFF TO MAINTAIN THE STATEWIDE COMPREHENSIVE OUTDOOR RECREATION PLAN AND PROVIDE IMPACT ANALYSIS OF DNR POLICIES ON THE PUBLIC.	86,323	GF 51,794	(2.00) OT 34,529		86,567	GF	(2.00) OT	
0003	PUBLICATIONS RESTORE PERSONNEL FOR NEWSLETTER, RADIO, TV SPOT PRODUCTION. REPLACE VIDEO EDITING EQUIPMENT (20000).	121,181	GF 72,709	(3.00) OT 48,472		101,700	GF	(3.00) OT	
0004	PUBLICATIONS RESTORE FIELD INFORMATION AND EDUCATION ACTIVITIES	64,967	GF 38,980	(2.00) OT 25,987		65,231	GF	(2.00) OT	
0005	LEGAL RESTORE ADMINISTRATIVE ASST TO LEGAL TO PROVIDE PROJECT TRACKING AND MONITORING ACTIVITIES FOR THE SECTION.	29,142	GF 17,485	(1.00) OT 11,657		29,241	GF	(1.00) OT	
0006	PUBLICATIONS RESTORE GRAPHIC SUPPORT FOR TECHNICAL REPORT AND BROCHURE PRODUCTION ACTIVITIES.	46,426	GF 27,856	(1.50) OT 18,570		46,590	GF	(1.50) OT	
0007	LEGISLATIVE LIASION PROVIDE FOR MEMBERSHIP DUES TO MISSOURRI RIVER BASIN ASSOCIATION & UPPER MISSISSIPPI RIVER BASIN ASSOCIATION.	51,000	GF 51,000			51,000	GF		
TOTAL		ESTIMATED FY 1988-89 \$ 2,175,651 GF \$ 722,857 (41.45) OT 651,357		\$ 2,307,944 GF \$ 861,241 (41.45) OT 746,638		\$ 2,295,686 GF \$ (41.45) OT			

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	ACTUAL FY 1987-88	ESTIMATED FY FY 1988-89	BASE FY 1 FY 1989-90	BASE FY 2 FY 1990-91	TOT DEPT RE FY 1989-90	TOT DEPT RE FY 1990-91
RESOURCES						
APPROPRIATIONS						
GROUNDWATER PROTECTION	\$ 10,016	\$ 14,363	\$ 15,441	\$ 15,457	\$ 15,441	\$ 15,441
GROUNDWATER PROTECTION	42,921	18,573	18,094	18,173	18,094	18,094
GROUNDWATER PROTECTION	35,231	23,299	23,761	23,825	23,761	23,761
GROUNDWATER PROTECTION		30,962	32,766	32,934	32,766	32,766
GROUNDWATER PROTECTION	17,650					
GROUNDWATER PROTECTION		29,475	28,707	28,818	28,707	28,707
GROUNDWATER PROTECTION		12,687	13,110	13,139	13,110	13,110
GROUNDWATER PROTECTION		5,647	5,076	5,104	5,076	5,076
GROUNDWATER PROTECTION	31,797	30,421	30,531	30,652	30,531	30,531
GROUNDWATER PROTECTION		18,926	19,839	19,961	19,839	19,839
GENERAL FUND	1,332,803	1,412,039	588,500	593,346	1,430,265	1,430,265
FISH AND GAME FUND	1,729,103	1,994,269	1,430,438	1,431,076	2,186,068	2,186,068
APPROPRIATIONS SUBTOTAL	3,199,521	3,590,681	2,206,263	2,212,505	3,883,650	3,883,650
RECEIPTS						
FEDERAL SUPPORT		741,391	749,744	755,946	749,744	755,946
INTRA STATE RECEIPTS		421,378	421,117	421,537	421,117	421,537
RECEIPTS SUBTOTAL		1,162,769	1,170,861	1,177,483	1,170,861	1,177,483
TOTAL RESOURCES	\$ 3,199,521	\$ 4,753,450	\$ 3,377,124	\$ 3,389,988	\$ 5,054,511	\$ 5,061,133
FTE POSITIONS	114.48	126.15	84.75	84.75	126.15	126.15
DISPOSITION OF RESOURCES						
EXPENDITURES						
PERSONAL SERVICES	\$ 3,148,385	\$ 3,576,814	\$ 2,516,124	\$ 2,528,988	\$ 3,697,069	\$ 3,716,000
PERSONAL TRAVEL	56,907	56,200	15,200	15,200	57,700	57,700
STATE VEHICLE OPERATION	45,839	50,000	23,000	23,000	53,500	53,500
DEPRECIATION	55,780	59,536	32,000	32,000	68,800	68,800
OFFICE SUPPLIES	275,467	348,350	275,450	275,650	369,350	369,350
FACILITY MAINTENANCE SUPPLIE	1,302	5,500	3,500	3,500	18,500	18,500
EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE SUPPLI	58,502	57,850	52,300	52,300	63,500	63,500
OTHER SUPPLIES	10,652	9,500	4,400	4,400	10,500	10,500
PRINTING & BINDING	20,149	16,950	10,650	10,650	21,100	21,100
UNIFORMS & RELATED ITEMS	3,906	3,800	950	950	3,800	3,800
COMMUNICATIONS	166,655	205,500	150,500	150,500	205,600	205,600
RENTALS	748	31,500	23,500	23,500	31,500	31,500
OUTSIDE SERVICES	36,283	30,650	29,250	29,250	39,650	39,650

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ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES DIV.

	ACTUAL FY 1987-88	ESTIMATED FY FY 1988-89	BASE FY 1 FY 1989-90	BASE FY 2 FY 1990-91	TOT DEPT RE FY 1989-90	TOT DEPT R FY 1990-91
DISPOSITION OF RESOURCES						
EXPENDITURES						
ADVERTISING & PUBLICITY	408	1,400	400	400	1,350	1,350
DATA PROCESSING	110,903	133,100	113,350	113,350	144,350	144,350
AUDITOR OF STATE REIMBURSEME	50,522	70,000	75,000	75,000	75,000	75,000
REIMBURSEMENTS TO OTHER AGEN	10,297	10,000	11,550	11,550	14,150	14,150
EQUIPMENT	33,312	106,500	39,500	39,500	90,800	90,800
OFFICE EQUIPMENT	409					
OTHER EXPENSE & OBLIGATIONS	75	100	100	100	100	100
LICENSES	42	200	200	200	200	200
EXPENDITURES SUBTOTAL	4,086,543	4,773,450	3,377,124	3,389,988	4,974,519	4,993,400
UNSPENT BALANCE	-867,022					
TOTAL DISPOSITION OF RESOURCES	\$ 3,199,521	\$ 4,773,450	\$ 3,377,124	\$ 3,389,988	\$ 4,974,519	\$ 4,993,400

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NATURAL RESOURCES, DEPARTMENT OF
NATURAL RESOURCES
NATURAL RESOURCES DEPARTMENT OPERATIONS

89001542G72 3000
ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES DIV.

STATE OF IOWA
DEPARTMENT OF MANAGEMENT
BUDGET WORKSHEETS FOR 1989-1991 BIENNIAL
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		EXPEND/FTE		APPROPRIATION		EXPEND/FTE		APPROPRIATION	
---	-----	\$	3,377,124	GF \$	588,500	\$	3,389,908	GF \$	593,1
	BASE	(	84.75)	OT	1,617,763	(	84.75)	OT	1,619,
	ADJUSTMENT TO BASE								
0001	ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT BUREAU RESTORE ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT TO 90% OF FY 89 LEVEL. PROVIDE FOR INCREASED POSTAGE COSTS (25000).	(	364,336	GF	218,602	(	364,962	GF	218,
			8.00)	OT	145,734		8.00)	OT	145,
0002	RESTORE ACCOUNTING AND DATA PROCESSING SERVICES TO 90% OF FY 89 LEVEL.	(	168,934	GF	101,360	(	169,400	GF	101,
			5.00)	OT	67,574		5.00)	OT	67,
0003	CONSTRUCTION SERVICES BUREAU RESTORE CONSTRUCTION SERVICES TO THE FY 89 LEVEL. PROVIDES DESIGN AND CONTRACT ADMINISTRATION OF DNR DEVELOPMENT AND RENOVATION PROJECTS.	(	572,125	GF	262,707	(	574,691	GF	264,
			15.00)	OT	309,418		15.00)	OT	310,
0004	LAND ACQUISITION/MGMT BUREAU RESTORE LAND ACQUISITION TO 89 LEVEL PROVIDING FOR APPRAISAL, NEGOTIATION & RELOCATION ACTIVITIES ASSOCIATED WITH ACQUIRING RECREATIONAL LAND.	(	180,524	GF	72,210	(	181,405	GF	72,
			4.00)	OT	108,314		4.00)	OT	108,
0005	RESTORE ACCOUNTING AND LICENSING TO THE FY 89 LEVEL.	(	81,961	GF	49,177	(	82,387	GF	49,
			3.00)	OT	32,784		3.00)	OT	32,
0006	RESTORE BUDGET & GRANTS & DATA PROCESSING TO FY 89 LEVEL ALLOWING FOR LOCAL RECREATION GRANT PROCESS- ING, INFO MGT & D P TECH ASSISTANCE ACTIVITIES.	(	158,007	GF	94,804	(	158,807	GF	95,
			4.00)	OT	63,203		4.00)	OT	63,
0007	RESTORE ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT TO FY 89 LEVEL PROVIDING FOR TIMELY RESPONSES TO PUBLIC REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION.	(	71,508	GF	42,905	(	71,835	GF	43,
			2.40)	OT	28,603		2.40)	OT	28,
TOTAL		\$	4,773,450	GF \$	1,412,039	\$	4,993,675	GF \$	1,438
		(126.15)	OT	2,178,642	(126.15)	OT	2,377

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NATURAL RESOURCES, DEPARTMENT OF
NATURAL RESOURCES
NATURAL RESOURCES DEPARTMENT OPERATIONS

STATE OF IOWA
DEPARTMENT OF MANAGEMENT
BUDGET WORKSHEETS FOR 1989-1991 BIENNIUM
ORGANIZATION - BUDGET COMPARISON

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PARKS, PRES. & RECREATION DIV.

	ACTUAL FY 1987-88	ESTIMATED FY FY 1988-89	BASE FY 1 FY 1989-90	BASE FY 2 FY 1990-91	TOT DEPT RE FY 1989-90	TOT FY
RESOURCES						
APPROPRIATIONS						
GENERAL FUND	\$ 4,343,346	\$ 4,917,325	\$ 4,040,262	\$ 4,059,202	\$ 5,099,784	\$
MARINE FUEL TAX FUND	397,179	397,179	297,179	297,179	400,000	
APPROPRIATIONS SUBTOTAL	4,740,525	5,314,504	4,337,441	4,356,381	5,499,784	
RECEIPTS						
FEDERAL SUPPORT	23,495	38,000	38,000	38,000	38,000	
INTRA STATE RECEIPTS	19,905	306,724	308,452	308,666	308,452	
RECEIPTS SUBTOTAL	43,400	344,724	346,452	346,666	346,452	
TRANSFERS						
CONS FND - NATURAL RES.		1,425,256	1,430,550	1,430,550	1,430,550	
TOTAL RESOURCES	\$ 4,783,925	\$ 7,084,484	\$ 6,114,443	\$ 6,133,897	\$ 7,276,786	\$
FTE POSITIONS	193.39	207.55	185.55	185.55	208.55	
DISPOSITION OF RESOURCES						
EXPENDITURES						
PERSONAL SERVICES	\$ 4,289,995	\$ 4,638,454	\$ 4,016,178	\$ 4,035,332	\$ 4,754,754	\$
PERSONAL TRAVEL	72,748	70,460	58,160	58,160	71,460	
STATE VEHICLE OPERATION	150,410	156,035	127,235	127,235	156,035	
DEPRECIATION	251,320	276,710	232,010	232,010	276,710	
OFFICE SUPPLIES	46,307	65,200	60,400	60,400	65,200	
FACILITY MAINTENANCE SUPPLIE	427,466	589,229	526,229	526,229	664,229	
EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE SUPPLI	273,882	275,000	213,000	213,000	275,000	
PROF. & SCIENTIFIC SUPPLIES		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
AG., CONSERVATION & HORT SUPP	16,937	19,500	18,300	18,300	19,500	
OTHER SUPPLIES	20,004	20,750	17,800	17,800	20,750	
PRINTING & BINDING	44,884	102,700	102,700	102,700	102,700	
FOOD	1,679					
UNIFORMS & RELATED ITEMS	46,890	47,050	36,950	36,950	47,050	
COMMUNICATIONS	66,807	67,020	54,820	54,820	67,020	
RENTALS	18,780	23,550	20,550	20,550	23,550	
UTILITIES	289,196	300,000	250,000	250,000	300,000	
PROF & SCIENTIFIC SERVICES	35,550	47,600	47,600	47,600	47,600	
OUTSIDE SERVICES	187,166	191,000	157,900	157,900	191,000	
ADVERTISING & PUBLICITY	4,352	4,080	4,080	4,080	4,080	
DATA PROCESSING	2,992	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	

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NATURAL RESOURCES, DEPARTMENT OF
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NATURAL RESOURCES DEPARTMENT OPERATIONS

STATE OF IOWA
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PARKS, PRES. & RECREATION DIV.

	ACTUAL FY 1987-88	ESTIMATED FY FY 1988-89	BASE FY 1 FY 1989-90	BASE FY 2 FY 1990-91	TOT DEPT RE FY 1989-90	TOT DEPT FY 1990-
DISPOSITION OF RESOURCES						
EXPENDITURES						
REIMBURSEMENTS TO OTHER AGEN	3,485	3,550	3,550	3,550	3,550	3
EQUIPMENT	104,787	173,000	153,400	153,400	173,000	173
OFFICE EQUIPMENT	1,754					
OTHER EXPENSE & OBLIGATIONS	2,656	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,100	2
LICENSES	1,250	2,496	2,481	2,481	2,496	2
EXPENDITURES SUBTOTAL	6,361,297	7,004,484	6,114,443	6,133,597	7,276,786	7,301
UNSPENT BALANCE	-1,577,372					
TOTAL DISPOSITION OF RESOURCES	\$ 4,783,925	\$ 7,004,484	\$ 6,114,443	\$ 6,133,597	\$ 7,276,786	\$ 7,301

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NATURAL RESOURCES, DEPARTMENT OF
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NATURAL RESOURCES DEPARTMENT OPERATIONS

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PARKS, PRES. & RECREATION DIV.

STATE OF IOWA
DEPARTMENT OF MANAGEMENT
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RANK	DESCRIPTION	TOT DEPT REQ 89-90 FY 1989 - 1990		TOT DEPT REQ 90-91 FY 1990 - 1991	
		EXPEND/FTE	APPROPRIATION	EXPEND/FTE	APPROPRIATION
	BASE	\$ 6,114,443 (185.55)	GF \$ 4,040,262 OT 297,179	\$ 6,133,597 (185.55)	GF \$ 4,040,262 OT 297,179
	ADJUSTMENT TO BASE				
0001	RESTORE WILDCAT DEN, BEEDS LAKE, BELLEVUE, LAKE DARLING, AND LAKE KEOMAH FROM BASIC MANAGEMENT TO INTERMEDIATE MANAGEMENT LEVEL.	395,032 (9.00)	GF 292,211 OT 102,821	397,193 (9.00)	GF 292,211 OT 102,821
0002	RESTORE MAQUOKETA CAVES, MINES OF SPAIN, PILOT KNOB, PRAIRIE ROSE & ROCK CREEK FROM BASIC MANAGEMENT TO INTERMEDIATE MANAGEMENT LEVEL.	363,302 (8.00)	GF 363,302	365,051 (8.00)	GF 363,302
0003	RESTORE A.A.CALL MAPSIPINICON, HAUBONSIE, VOLGA AND WILSON ISLAND FROM BASIC MANAGEMENT TO INTERMEDIATE MANAGEMENT LEVEL.	299,009 (5.00)	GF 299,009	300,472 (5.00)	GF 299,009
0004	PRESERVES/ECOL SERVCS BUREAU PROVIDE FUNDING FOR DEVELOPMENT OF PRESERVES MANAGEMENT PLANS.	30,000 (1.00)	GF 30,000	30,000 (1.00)	GF 30,000
0005	STATEWIDE PARKS PROVIDE FUNDING TO MAINTAIN STATE AREA TRAILS SYSTEM.	75,000	GF 75,000	75,000	GF 75,000
TOTAL		ESTIMATED FY 1988-89 \$ 7,084,484 (207.55)	GF \$ 4,917,325 OT 397,179	ESTIMATED FY 1988-89 \$ 7,276,786 (208.55)	GF \$ 5,099,784 OT 400,000
		ESTIMATED FY 1990-91 \$ 7,301,313 (208.55)	GF \$ 5,099,784 OT 400,000	ESTIMATED FY 1990-91 \$ 7,301,313 (208.55)	GF \$ 5,099,784 OT 400,000

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NATURAL RESOURCES, DEPARTMENT OF
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NATURAL RESOURCES DEPARTMENT OPERATIONS

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FORESTRY DIVISION

STATE OF IOWA
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	ACTUAL FY 1987-88	ESTIMATED FY FY 1988-89	BASE FY 1 FY 1989-90	BASE FY 2 FY 1990-91	TOT DEPT RE FY 1989-90	TOT DE FY 1991
RESOURCES						
APPROPRIATIONS	\$ 1,266,882	\$ 1,413,150	\$ 1,025,334	\$ 1,032,204	\$ 1,516,334	\$ 1,4
GENERAL FUND						
RECEIPTS		106,389	106,389	106,389	106,389	1
FEDERAL SUPPORT						
TRANSFERS		500,000	600,000	600,000	600,000	6
CONS FND - NATURAL RES.						
TOTAL RESOURCES	\$ 1,266,882	\$ 2,019,539	\$ 1,731,723	\$ 1,738,593	\$ 2,222,723	\$ 2,2
FTE POSITIONS	46.46	51.64	43.64	43.64	53.75	
DISPOSITION OF RESOURCES						
EXPENDITURES	\$ 1,297,405	\$ 1,441,992	\$ 1,254,694	\$ 1,261,564	\$ 1,540,471	\$ 1,1
PERSONAL SERVICES	30,614	31,500	24,000	24,000	32,500	
PERSONAL TRAVEL	51,885	57,400	42,900	42,900	59,400	
STATE VEHICLE OPERATION	106,275	118,962	89,962	89,962	121,962	1
DEPRECIATION	25,368	12,800	12,800	12,800	12,800	
OFFICE SUPPLIES	23,067	23,700	22,700	22,700	24,200	
FACILITY MAINTENANCE SUPPLIE	45,808	47,010	41,010	41,010	47,510	
EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE SUPPLI	75,590	75,900	75,900	75,900	95,900	
AG., CONSERVATION & HORT SUPP	8,660	8,375	8,375	8,375	8,375	
OTHER SUPPLIES	4,204	4,695	4,695	4,695	4,695	
PRINTING & BINDING	12,359	11,350	10,350	10,350	12,005	
UNIFORMS & RELATED ITEMS	20,525	21,780	18,212	18,212	21,780	
COMMUNICATIONS	14,790	15,305	11,305	11,305	15,305	
RENTALS	28,643	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	
UTILITIES	4,683					
PROF & SCIENTIFIC SERVICES	68,615	69,900	69,900	69,900	69,900	
OUTSIDE SERVICES	400	650	650	650	650	
ADVERTISING & PUBLICITY	10,895	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	
DATA PROCESSING	353	2,120	2,120	2,120	2,120	
REIMBURSEMENTS TO OTHER AGEN	7,235	15,000	1,050	1,050	92,050	
EQUIPMENT	87					
OFFICE EQUIPMENT		300	300	300	300	
OTHER EXPENSE & OBLIGATIONS		800	800	800	800	
LICENSES	347					
EXPENDITURES SUBTOTAL	1,837,808	2,019,539	1,731,723	1,738,593	2,222,723	2,
UNSPENT BALANCE	-570,926					
TOTAL DISPOSITION OF RESOURCES	\$ 1,266,882	\$ 2,019,539	\$ 1,731,723	\$ 1,738,593	\$ 2,222,723	\$ 2,

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NATURAL RESOURCES, DEPARTMENT OF
NATURAL RESOURCES
NATURAL RESOURCES DEPARTMENT OPERATIONS

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FORESTRY DIVISION

STATE OF IOWA
DEPARTMENT OF MANAGEMENT
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		EXPEND/FTE	APPROPRIATION	EXPEND/FTE	APPROPRIATION
	BASE	\$ 1,731,723	GF \$ 1,025,334	\$ 1,738,593	GF \$ 1,031,714
		(43.64)		(43.64)	
	ADJUSTMENT TO BASE				
0001	FARM FORESTRY RESTORE PROFESSIONAL FORESTRY MANAGEMENT ASSISTANCE TO LANDOWNERS BY PROVIDING FOUR DISTRICT OFFICES SERVING 37% OF THE STATE.	204,034	GF 204,034	205,125	GF 205,125
		(4.00)		(4.00)	
0002	YELLOW RIVER FOREST RESTORE PERSONNEL AND SUPPORT AT YELLOW RIVER STATE FOREST TO OPERATE THE SAWMILL AND SUPERVISE INMATE LABOR.	65,196	GF 65,196	65,395	GF 65,395
		(2.00)		(2.00)	
0003	RESTORE YELLOW RIVER AND SHIMEK STATE FOREST STAFFING TO 95% OF FY 89 LEVEL.	51,770	GF 51,770	52,090	GF 52,090
		(2.00)		(2.00)	
0004	LOESS HILLS PROVIDE STAFFING AND SUPPORT FOR THE NEWLY ACQUIRED LOESS HILLS IN ORDER TO MAINTAIN AND MANAGE THE AREA AS A STATE FOREST.	140,000	GF 140,000	140,000	GF 140,000
		(2.11)		(2.11)	
0005	FORESTRY DIVISION MANAGEMENT PROVIDE COMPUTER EQUIPMENT FOR ALL FORESTRY DIV. FIELD OFFICES TO INCREASE OFFICE EFFICIENCY AND ALLOW FOR ACCESS TO DESMOINES DATA SYSTEMS.	30,000	GF 30,000		
	ESTIMATED FY 1988-89				
TOTAL		\$ 2,019,539	GF \$ 1,413,150	\$ 2,201,203	GF \$ 1,413,150
		(51.64)	(53.75)	(53.75)	

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NATURAL RESOURCES, DEPARTMENT OF
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NATURAL RESOURCES DEPARTMENT OPERATIONS

STATE OF IOWA
DEPARTMENT OF MANAGEMENT
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ENERGY & GEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

	ACTUAL FY 1987-88	ESTIMATED FY FY 1988-89	BASE FY 1 FY 1989-90	BASE FY 2 FY 1990-91	TOT DEPT RE FY 1989-90	TOT DEPT R FY 1990-91
RESOURCES						
APPROPRIATIONS						
GROUNDWATER PROTECTION	\$ 666,271	\$ 1,020,368	\$ 1,027,504	\$ 1,027,493	\$ 1,027,504	\$ 1,027,4
GROUNDWATER PROTECTION	436,564	713,116	711,391	711,867	711,391	711,4
GROUNDWATER PROTECTION	162,750	289,416				
GENERAL FUND	930,381	1,114,433	1,002,835	1,007,932	1,269,225	1,250,1
APPROPRIATIONS SUBTOTAL	2,195,966	3,137,333	2,741,810	2,747,482	3,006,290	2,989,1
RECEIPTS						
FEDERAL SUPPORT	417,323	664,237	620,064	620,872	620,064	620,1
LOCAL GOVERNMENTS	45,676					
INTRA STATE RECEIPTS		406,944	405,663	406,740	405,663	406,1
REIMB. FROM OTHER AGENCIES	93,430					
REFUNDS & REIMBURSEMENTS	124,785	179,456	184,697	186,227	184,697	186,1
OTHER SALES & SERVICES	22,651					
OTHER	1,758	48,060	48,060	48,060	48,060	48,1
RECEIPTS SUBTOTAL	705,623	1,298,697	1,258,484	1,261,899	1,258,484	1,261,1
TOTAL RESOURCES	\$ 2,901,589	\$ 4,436,030	\$ 4,000,294	\$ 4,009,381	\$ 4,264,604	\$ 4,251,1
FTE POSITIONS	48.76	58.12	52.62	52.62	59.12	59.12
DISPOSITION OF RESOURCES						
EXPENDITURES						
PERSONAL SERVICES	\$ 1,572,083	\$ 1,963,503	\$ 1,856,985	\$ 1,866,072	\$ 2,058,073	\$ 2,068,1
PERSONAL TRAVEL	61,493	72,335	65,835	65,835	71,835	71,1
STATE VEHICLE OPERATION	17,956	21,734	14,234	14,234	21,734	21,1
DEPRECIATION	21,240	23,364	16,962	16,962	23,364	23,1
OFFICE SUPPLIES	10,743	14,840	14,640	14,640	14,840	14,1
FACILITY MAINTENANCE SUPPLIE	17,242	1,500	1,000	1,000	1,500	1,1
EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE SUPPLI	1,479	3,150	1,150	1,150	3,150	3,1
PROF. & SCIENTIFIC SUPPLIES	17,266	26,052	25,952	25,952	26,052	26,1
OTHER SUPPLIES	40,145	36,900	26,400	26,400	37,400	37,1
PRINTING & BINDING	18,018	43,603	40,603	40,603	43,603	43,1
COMMUNICATIONS	16,023	18,510	18,010	18,010	18,510	18,1
RENTALS	6,339	5,100	3,000	3,000	5,100	5,1
UTILITIES	715	16,225	15,725	15,725	16,225	16,1
PROF & SCIENTIFIC SERVICES	654,480	2,085,606	1,796,190	1,796,190	1,796,190	1,796,1
OUTSIDE SERVICES	11,915	8,050	8,050	8,050	8,050	8,1
ADVERTISING & PUBLICITY	2,234	1,050	1,050	1,050	1,050	1,1

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STATE OF IOWA
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ENERGY & GEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

	ACTUAL FY 1987-88	ESTIMATED FY FY 1988-89	BASE FY 1 FY 1989-90	BASE FY 2 FY 1990-91	TOT DEPT RE FY 1989-90	TOT DE FY 19
DISPOSITION OF RESOURCES						
EXPENDITURES						
DATA PROCESSING	22,018	32,383	32,383	32,383	32,383	
REIMBURSEMENTS TO OTHER AGEN	4,025	3,600	3,600	3,600	3,600	
EQUIPMENT	40,598	58,465	58,465	58,465	58,465	
OFFICE EQUIPMENT	297					
LICENSES	62	60	60	60	60	
EXPENDITURES SUBTOTAL	2,536,371	4,436,030	4,000,294	4,009,381	4,266,184	4,
UNSPENT BALANCE	365,218					
TOTAL DISPOSITION OF RESOURCES	\$ 2,901,589	\$ 4,436,030	\$ 4,000,294	\$ 4,009,381	\$ 4,266,184	\$ 4,

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NATURAL RESOURCES, DEPARTMENT OF
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ENERGY & GEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

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		EXPEND/FTE		APPROPRIATION		EXPEND/FTE		APPROPRIATION	
---	-----	\$		GF \$		\$		GF \$	
	BASE	(4,000,294	OT	1,002,835	(4,009,381	OT	1,007,1
			52.62)		1,738,975		52.62)		1,739.
	ADJUSTMENT TO BASE								
0001	USGS MATCH RESTORE DRILLING PROGRAM PROVIDING FOR CONTINUED WATER QUALITY/QUANTITY INVESTIGATIONS AND RELATED GEOLOGICAL INFORMATION COLLECTION.	(	78,696	GF	78,696	(	78,959	GF	78,
			2.00)				2.00)		
0002	GEOLOGICAL & MINERAL RESOURCES RESTORE MINERALOGY & ECONOMIC GEOLOGY STUDIES, DRILL SAMPLE PROCESSING, FIELD EQUIPMENT MAINT/ REPAIR, & MAP/PUBLICATIONS CATALOGING ACTIVITIES.	(	81,420	GF	81,920	(	81,853	GF	82,
			2.50)				2.50)		
0003	GEOLOGICAL & MINERAL RESOURCES RESTORE ANALYSIS OF SOILS & SEDIMENTS PROVIDING FOR WATER AND MINERAL RESOURCE DATA USED FOR STATEWIDE GEOLOGICAL FORMATION ANALYSIS.	(	43,274	GF	43,274	(	43,512	GF	43,
			1.00)				1.00)		
0004	GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BUREAU MGMT PRINT 7000 COPIES (5 YEAR SUPPLY) OF IOWA LAND- FORMS FOR DISTRIBUTION TO REQUESTORS (SCHOOLS, ENG FIRMS ETC).		25,000	GF	25,000				
0005	GEOLOGICAL & MINERAL RESOURCES PROVIDE FOR ANALYSIS AND COMPUTER TRACKING OF 7500 BACKLOGGED DRILL CUTTING SAMPLES.	(	37,500	GF	37,500	(	37,500	GF	37,
			1.00)				1.00)		
TOTAL	ESTIMATED FY 1988-89	\$	4,436,030	GF \$	1,114,433	\$	4,251,205	GF \$	1,250
		(58.12)	OT	2,022,900	(59.12)	OT	1,739

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NATURAL RESOURCES, DEPARTMENT OF
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ORGANIZATION - BUDGET COMPARISON

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(BUDGET COMP
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PAGE

89001542672 7000

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION DIV.

	ACTUAL FY 1987-88	ESTIMATED FY FY 1988-89	BASE FY 1 FY 1989-90	BASE FY 2 FY 1990-91	TOT DEPT RE FY 1989-90	TOT 1 FY 19
RESOURCES						
APPROPRIATIONS						
GROUNDWATER PROTECTION	\$ 114,535	\$ 56,624	\$ 71,048	\$ 72,280	\$ 71,048	\$
GROUNDWATER PROTECTION	100,000	134,313	132,376	132,136	132,376	
GROUNDWATER PROTECTION	105,000	28,000				
GROUNDWATER PROTECTION	260,211	313,384	311,261	312,182	311,261	
GROUNDWATER PROTECTION	34,796	16,145	41,113	41,277	41,113	
GROUNDWATER PROTECTION	214,119	190,125	192,574	193,293	192,574	
GENERAL FUND	1,908,653	2,127,886	1,565,205	1,577,860	2,312,710	2
APPROPRIATIONS SUBTOTAL	2,737,314	2,866,477	2,313,577	2,329,028	3,061,082	3
RECEIPTS						
FEDERAL SUPPORT	3,966,491	4,729,602	4,860,234	4,871,610	4,860,234	4
INTRA STATE RECEIPTS		42,652	42,652	42,652	42,652	
RECEIPTS SUBTOTAL	3,966,491	4,772,254	4,902,886	4,914,262	4,902,886	4
TOTAL RESOURCES	\$ 6,703,805	\$ 7,638,731	\$ 7,216,463	\$ 7,243,290	\$ 7,963,968	\$ 7
FTE POSITIONS	109.86	146.50	133.50	133.50	149.50	
DISPOSITION OF RESOURCES						
EXPENDITURES						
PERSONAL SERVICES	\$ 4,055,423	\$ 5,310,404	\$ 4,911,241	\$ 4,938,068	\$ 5,530,641	\$ 5
PERSONAL TRAVEL	69,987	135,753	128,753	128,753	136,753	
STATE VEHICLE OPERATION	23,166	31,000	31,000	31,000	31,000	
DEPRECIATION	35,070	38,082	38,082	38,082	38,082	
OFFICE SUPPLIES	21,441	26,800	25,700	25,700	26,800	
FACILITY MAINTENANCE SUPPLIE	4,037	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE SUPPLI	5,464	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	
PROF. & SCIENTIFIC SUPPLIES	64	5,000	5,000	5,000	7,000	
AG., CONSERVATION & HORT SUPP	2,093	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
OTHER SUPPLIES	11,582	6,910	6,510	6,510	6,910	
PRINTING & BINDING	8,269	13,516	12,016	12,016	15,516	
UNIFORMS & RELATED ITEMS	995	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	
COMMUNICATIONS	29,844	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	
RENTALS	34,953	45,150	45,150	45,150	45,150	
UTILITIES	6,705	32,500	32,500	32,500	32,500	
PROF & SCIENTIFIC SERVICES	573,983	1,300,970	1,300,970	1,300,970	1,400,970	1
OUTSIDE SERVICES	89,652	56,593	56,573	56,573	56,593	
ADVERTISING & PUBLICITY	1,411	1,375	575	575	1,375	

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NATURAL RESOURCES, DEPARTMENT OF
NATURAL RESOURCES
NATURAL RESOURCES DEPARTMENT OPERATIONS

STATE OF IOWA
DEPARTMENT OF MANAGEMENT
BUDGET WORKSHEETS FOR 1989-1991 BIENNIAL
ORGANIZATION - BUDGET COMPARISON

SCHEDULE 4 ORG
(BUDGET COM
DATE 09/16/88 TIME
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89001542672 7000
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION DIV.

	ACTUAL FY 1987-88	ESTIMATED FY FY 1988-89	BASE FY 1 FY 1989-90	BASE FY 2 FY 1990-91	TOT DEPT RE FY 1989-90	TOT FY
DISPOSITION OF RESOURCES						
EXPENDITURES						
DATA PROCESSING	113,582	138,582	132,582	132,582	138,582	
REIMBURSEMENTS TO OTHER AGEN	8,832	10,459	10,459	10,459	10,459	
EQUIPMENT	144,473	447,852	441,852	441,852	447,852	
OFFICE EQUIPMENT	79					
LICENSES	260	285			285	
EXPENDITURES SUBTOTAL	5,241,565	7,638,731	7,216,463	7,243,290	7,963,968	
UNSPENT BALANCE	1,462,240					
TOTAL DISPOSITION OF RESOURCES	\$ 6,703,805	\$ 7,638,731	\$ 7,216,463	\$ 7,243,290	\$ 7,963,968	\$

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NATURAL RESOURCES, DEPARTMENT OF
NATURAL RESOURCES
NATURAL RESOURCES DEPARTMENT OPERATIONS

89001542G72 7000
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION DIV.

STATE OF IOWA
DEPARTMENT OF MANAGEMENT
BUDGET WORKSHEETS FOR 1989-1991 BIENNIIUM
RANKING SCHEDULE - ORGANIZATION RECAP

SCHEDULE 1 ORGN RECAP
(RANKING SCHEDULE)
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RANK	DESCRIPTION	TOT DEPT REQ 89-90 FY 1989 - 1990		TOT DEPT REQ 90-91 FY 1990 - 1991	
		EXPEND/FTE	APPROPRIATION	EXPEND/FTE	APPROPRIATION
	BASE	\$ 7,216,463	GF \$ 1,565,205	\$ 7,243,290	GF \$ 1,577,041
		(133.50)	OT 748,372	(133.50)	OT 751,141
	ADJUSTMENT TO BASE				
0001	WATER RIGHTS RESTORE WATER WITHDRAWAL PROGRAM BY PROVIDING FOR STATE PERMITTING OF WATER USE ACTIVITIES.	128,848	GF 128,848	129,556	GF 129,556
		(3.00)		(3.00)	
0002	FLOOD PLAIN RESTORE FLOODPLAIN PROGRAM BY PROVIDING FOR STATE PERMITTING OF FLOODPLAIN CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES.	330,296	GF 330,296	332,296	GF 332,296
		(8.00)		(8.00)	
0003	WATER SUPPLY RESTORE WATER SUPPLY PERMIT REVIEW TURN AROUND TIME TO FY 89 LEVELS.	78,361	GF 78,361	78,827	GF 78,827
		(2.00)		(2.00)	
0004	ENVIRON. PROTECTION DIV. MGMT PROVIDE ADDITIONAL FUNDING TO MAINTAIN FY 89 LEVEL OF SERVICE UNDER THE UNIV OF IOWA HYGIENIC LABORA- TORY ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING NETWORK CONTRACT.	100,000	GF 100,000	100,000	GF 100,000
0005	FLOOD PLAIN ENHANCE THE STATE FLOODPLAIN PROGRAM IN ORDER TO PROVIDE FOR FLOODPLAIN MAPPING AND MORE TIMELY PROCESSING OF FLOODPLAIN CONSTRUCTION PERMITS.	110,000	GF 110,000	110,000	GF 110,000
		(3.00)		(3.00)	
TOTAL		ESTIMATED FY 1988-89 \$ 7,638,731 GF \$ 2,127,886 (146.50) OT 738,591	\$ 7,963,968 GF \$ 2,312,710 (149.50) OT 748,372	\$ 7,993,969 GF \$ 2,328,556 (149.50) OT 751,141	

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NATURAL RESOURCES, DEPARTMENT OF
NATURAL RESOURCES
NATURAL RESOURCES DEPARTMENT OPERATIONS

89001542672 8000
FISH AND WILDLIFE DIVISION

STATE OF IOWA
DEPARTMENT OF MANAGEMENT
BUDGET WORKSHEETS FOR 1989-1991 BIENNIAL
ORGANIZATION - BUDGET COMPARISON

SCHEDULE 6 ORGN RE
(BUDGET COMPARISON)
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	ACTUAL FY 1987-88	ESTIMATED FY FY 1988-89	BASE FY 1 FY 1989-90	BASE FY 2 FY 1990-91	TOT DEPT RE FY 1989-90	TOT DEPT FY 1990-91
RESOURCES						
APPROPRIATIONS						
FISH AND GAME FUND	\$ 12,218,189	\$ 13,451,061	\$ 10,060,458	\$ 10,099,366	\$ 13,585,010	\$ 13,634,263
RECEIPTS						
INTRA STATE RECEIPTS		261,610	262,979	263,475	262,979	263,475
TOTAL RESOURCES	\$ 12,218,189	\$ 13,712,671	\$ 10,323,437	\$ 10,362,841	\$ 13,847,989	\$ 13,900,740
FTE POSITIONS	313.28	323.24	228.51	228.51	323.24	323.24
DISPOSITION OF RESOURCES						
EXPENDITURES						
PERSONAL SERVICES	\$ 8,499,595	\$ 9,197,060	\$ 6,882,944	\$ 6,922,348	\$ 9,332,378	\$ 9,384,254
PERSONAL TRAVEL	327,990	357,911	284,234	284,234	357,911	357,911
STATE VEHICLE OPERATION	413,251	461,699	364,699	364,699	461,699	461,699
DEPRECIATION	441,415	499,702	396,911	396,911	499,702	499,702
OFFICE SUPPLIES	188,327	181,860	144,600	144,600	181,860	181,860
FACILITY MAINTENANCE SUPPLIE	362,642	482,561	373,861	373,861	482,561	482,561
EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE SUPPLI	361,195	384,088	293,488	293,488	384,088	384,088
PROF. & SCIENTIFIC SUPPLIES		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
AG., CONSERVATION & HORT SUPP	321,712	360,854	280,084	280,084	360,854	360,854
OTHER SUPPLIES	93,771	93,575	48,875	48,875	93,575	93,575
PRINTING & BINDING	131,471	109,330	89,110	89,110	109,330	109,330
UNIFORMS & RELATED ITEMS	120,394	111,166	87,766	87,766	111,166	111,166
COMMUNICATIONS	145,086	156,280	119,460	119,460	156,280	156,280
RENTALS	30,039	41,550	36,400	36,400	41,550	41,550
UTILITIES	158,243	185,750	126,740	126,740	185,750	185,750
PROF & SCIENTIFIC SERVICES	186,266	157,968	19,968	19,968	157,968	157,968
OUTSIDE SERVICES	111,459	107,283	91,743	91,743	107,283	107,283
INTRA-STATE TRANSFERS	68,015					
ADVERTISING & PUBLICITY	16,976	24,286	23,586	23,586	24,286	24,286
DATA PROCESSING	24,279	63,700	62,500	62,500	63,700	63,700
REIMBURSEMENTS TO OTHER AGEN	86,872	105,307	105,307	105,307	105,307	105,307
EQUIPMENT	506,948	619,979	480,579	480,579	619,979	619,979
OTHER EXPENSE & OBLIGATIONS	400	9,342	9,342	9,342	9,342	9,342
LICENSES	1,057	420	240	240	420	420
CAPITALS	2,911					
EXPENDITURES SUBTOTAL	12,600,314	13,712,671	10,323,437	10,362,841	13,847,989	13,900,740
UNSPENT BALANCE	-382,125					
TOTAL DISPOSITION OF RESOURCES	\$ 12,218,189	\$ 13,712,671	\$ 10,323,437	\$ 10,362,841	\$ 13,847,989	\$ 13,900,740

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NATURAL RESOURCES, DEPARTMENT OF
NATURAL RESOURCES
NATURAL RESOURCES DEPARTMENT OPERATIONS

89001542672 8000
FISH AND WILDLIFE DIVISION

STATE OF IOWA
DEPARTMENT OF MANAGEMENT
BUDGET WORKSHEETS FOR 1989-1991 BIEINIUM
RANKING SCHEDULE - ORGANIZATION RECAP

SCHEDULE 1 ORGN R
(RANKING SCHED
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RANK	DESCRIPTION	TOT DEPT REQ 89-90 FY 1989 - 1990		TOT DEPT REQ 90-91 FY 1990 - 1991	
		EXPEND/FTE	APPROPRIATION	EXPEND/FTE	APPROPRIATION
----	-----	\$ 10,323,437	\$ 10,060,458	\$ 10,362,841	\$ 10,099,000
	BASE	(228.51) OT		(228.51) OT	
	ADJUSTMENT TO BASE				
0001	TO RESTORE FISH, WILDLIFE AND ENFORCEMENT OPERATIONS ACTIVITIES TO 80% OF FY 89 LEVEL.	(856,045 19.80) OT	856,045	(859,776 19.80) OT	859,776
0002	RESTORE RATHBUN HATCHERY TO THE FY 89 LEVEL. RESTORE FISH AND WILDLIFE OPERATIONS ACTIVITIES TO 90% OF FY 89 LEVEL.	(954,458 21.78) OT	954,458	(958,033 21.78) OT	958,033
0003	RESTORE FISH WILDLIFE AND ENFORCEMENT OPERATIONS ACTIVITIES TO 95% OF FY 89 LEVEL.	(820,875 19.60) OT	820,875	(824,826 19.60) OT	824,826
0004	TO RESTORE FISH, WILDLIFE, AND ENFORCEMENT OPERATIONS ACTIVITIES TO THE FY 89 LEVEL.	(893,174 33.55) OT	893,174	(894,737 33.55) OT	894,737
TOTAL		ESTIMATED FY 1988-89 \$ 13,712,671 \$ 13,451,061 (323.24) OT =====	\$ 13,847,989 \$ 13,585,010 (323.24) OT =====	\$ 13,900,213 \$ 13,600,000 (323.24) OT =====	\$ 13,900,213 \$ 13,600,000 (323.24) OT =====

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IOWA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
FISH AND WILDLIFE TRUST FUND SUMMARY
FY87 Through FY91

SOURCE FUNDS	Actual FY87	Actual FY88	Budget FY89	Estimate FY90	Estimate FY91
Bal. Fwd	4,238,647	4,575,190	5,070,705	3,047,065	1,272,065
Fed. Aid*	3,039,890	4,077,161	2,670,000(o) 2,943,750(c)	2,700,000(o) 300,000(c)	2,800,000(o) 300,000(c)
D.U. Marsh			298,000	100,000	100,000
Transfers	1,072,600	1,195,000	1,250,000	1,250,000	1,250,000
Licenses: Current FEE INC.	10,923,690	11,645,785	11,650,000	11,650,000 500,000	11,650,000 4,000,000
Interest	343,305	444,233	400,000	275,000	75,000
Checkoff	185,813	212,915	200,000	200,000	200,000
Other	517,975	428,421	450,000	450,000	450,000
TOTAL SOURCES	20,321,920	22,578,705	24,932,455	20,472,065	22,097,065
USES OF FUNDS					
Operations	11,428,218	12,500,000	14,108,000	14,450,000	15,150,000
Admin.	2,173,353	2,175,000	2,519,000	2,650,000	2,750,000
Capitals	2,145,159	2,833,000	5,258,390	2,100,000	2,100,000
TOTAL USES	15,746,730	17,508,000	21,885,390	19,200,000	20,000,000
Bal. Carried Forward	4,575,190	5,070,705	3,047,065	1,272,065	2,097,065

*Approximately \$1,550,000 per year is available in expanded D-J Fisheries federal aid for capital projects. In FY90, \$1,250,000 of that amount is shifted to cost-share lottery funds in order to finance Brushy Creek and the Small Lakes Initiative. See also the capital schedules and discussion relating to the Lottery and Marine Fuel Tax programs. "(o)" relates to federal aid for Operations, and "(c)" relates to federal aid for capitals.

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NATURAL RESOURCES, DEPARTMENT OF
NATURAL RESOURCES
NATURAL RESOURCES DEPARTMENT OPERATIONS

STATE OF IOWA
DEPARTMENT OF MANAGEMENT
BUDGET WORKSHEETS FOR 1989-1991 BIENNIAL
ORGANIZATION - BUDGET COMPARISON

SCHEDULE 6 ORGN 1
(BUDGET COMPARISON)
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87001542G72 9000
WASTE MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY

	ACTUAL FY 1987-88	ESTIMATED FY FY 1988-89	BASE FY 1 FY 1989-90	BASE FY 2 FY 1990-91	TOT DEPT RE FY 1989-90	TOT DEPT FY 1990-
RESOURCES						
APPROPRIATIONS						
GROUNDWATER PROTECTION	\$ 142,215	\$ 162,659	\$ 166,761	\$ 167,139	\$ 166,761	\$ 167,139
GROUNDWATER PROTECTION		163,643	166,890	167,060	166,890	167,060
GROUNDWATER PROTECTION	98,385	129,599	136,111	136,831	136,111	136,831
APPROPRIATIONS SUBTOTAL	240,600	455,901	469,762	471,030	469,762	471,030
TOTAL RESOURCES	\$ 240,600	\$ 455,901	\$ 469,762	\$ 471,030	\$ 469,762	\$ 471,030
FTE POSITIONS	2.09	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00
DISPOSITION OF RESOURCES						
EXPENDITURES						
PERSONAL SERVICES	\$ 81,655	\$ 320,901	\$ 334,762	\$ 336,030	\$ 334,762	\$ 336,030
PERSONAL TRAVEL	7,869	18,000	18,000	18,000	18,000	18,000
OFFICE SUPPLIES	9,716	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
OTHER SUPPLIES	7,987	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000
PRINTING & BINDING	45,404	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
PROF & SCIENTIFIC SERVICES		4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
OUTSIDE SERVICES	87	22,000	22,000	22,000	22,000	22,000
DATA PROCESSING	140	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000
REIMBURSEMENTS TO OTHER AGEN	21,386	18,000	18,000	18,000	18,000	18,000
EQUIPMENT	16,985	29,000	29,000	29,000	29,000	29,000
EXPENDITURES SUBTOTAL	191,229	455,901	469,762	471,030	469,762	471,030
UNSPENT BALANCE	49,371					
TOTAL DISPOSITION OF RESOURCES	\$ 240,600	\$ 455,901	\$ 469,762	\$ 471,030	\$ 469,762	\$ 471,030

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NATURAL RESOURCES, DEPARTMENT OF
NATURAL RESOURCES
REIMBURSEMENT TO USGS-DNR

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STATE OF IOWA
DEPARTMENT OF MANAGEMENT
BUDGET WORKSHEETS FOR 1989-1991 BIENNIAL
BU / FUND - BUDGET COMPARISON

SCHEDULE 6 BU/F M
(BUDGET COMPARISON)
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	ACTUAL FY 1987-88	ESTIMATED FY FY 1988-89	BASE FY 1 FY 1989-90	BASE FY 2 FY 1990-91	TOT DEPT RE FY 1989-90	TOT DEPT FY 1990-
RESOURCES						
APPROPRIATIONS						
GENERAL FUND	\$ 185,983	\$ 185,983	\$ 138,983	\$ 138,983	\$ 185,983	\$ 185
TOTAL RESOURCES	\$ 185,983	\$ 185,983	\$ 138,983	\$ 138,983	\$ 185,983	\$ 185
FTE POSITIONS	.38					
DISPOSITION OF RESOURCES						
EXPENDITURES						
PERSONAL SERVICES	\$ 9,530	\$ 185,983	\$ 138,983	\$ 138,983	\$ 185,983	\$ 185
PROF & SCIENTIFIC SERVICES	60,729					
EXPENDITURES SUBTOTAL	70,259	185,983	138,983	138,983	185,983	185
UNSPENT BALANCE	115,724					
TOTAL DISPOSITION OF RESOURCES	\$ 185,983	\$ 185,983	\$ 138,983	\$ 138,983	\$ 185,983	\$ 185

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NATURAL RESOURCES, DEPARTMENT OF
NATURAL RESOURCES
REIMBURSEMENT TO USGS-DNR

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STATE OF IOWA
DEPARTMENT OF MANAGEMENT
BUDGET WORKSHEETS FOR 1989-1991 BIENNIAL
RANKING SCHEDULE- BUDGET UNIT

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RANK	DESCRIPTION	TOT DEPT REQ 89-90 FY 1989 - 1990		TOT DEPT REQ 90-91 FY 1990 - 1991	
		EXPEND/FTE	APPROPRIATION	EXPEND/FTE	APPROPRIATION
	BASE	\$ 138,983	GF \$ 138,983	\$ 138,983	GF \$
	ADJUSTMENT TO BASE				
0001	CONTRACTS RESTORE GROUNDWATER MONITORING STATION FUNDING TO THE FY 89 LEVEL.	35,000	GF 35,000	35,000	GF
0002	CONTRACTS RESTORE SEDIMENT MONITORING STATION FUNDING TO THE FY89 LEVEL.	12,000	GF 12,000	12,000	GF
	TOTAL	\$ 185,983	GF \$ 185,983	\$ 185,983	GF \$

ESTIMATED FY 1988-89

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NATURAL RESOURCES, DEPARTMENT OF
NATURAL RESOURCES
GREEN THUMB PROGRAM

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STATE OF IOWA
DEPARTMENT OF MANAGEMENT
BUDGET WORKSHEETS FOR 1989-1991 BIENNIAL
BU / FUND - BUDGET COMPARISON

SCHEDULE 6 BU/F
(BUDGET COMPA
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	ACTUAL FY 1987-88	ESTIMATED FY FY 1988-89	BASE FY 1 FY 1989-90	BASE FY 2 FY 1990-91	TOT DEPT RE FY 1989-90	TOT DE FY 199
RESOURCES						
APPROPRIATIONS						
GENERAL FUND	\$ 199,800	\$ 200,000	\$ 144,706	\$ 144,706	\$ 200,000	\$ 2
TRANSFERS		21,176	21,176	21,176	21,176	
CONS FND - NATURAL RES.						
TOTAL RESOURCES	\$ 199,800	\$ 221,176	\$ 165,882	\$ 165,882	\$ 221,176	\$ 2
FTE POSITIONS	15.69	18.68	14.01	14.01	18.68	
DISPOSITION OF RESOURCES						
EXPENDITURES						
PERSONAL SERVICES	\$ 118,732	\$ 141,176	\$ 105,882	\$ 105,882	\$ 141,176	\$ 1
STATE AID	37,100	80,000	60,000	60,000	80,000	
EXPENDITURES SUBTOTAL	155,832	221,176	165,882	165,882	221,176	2
UNSPENT BALANCE	43,968					
TOTAL DISPOSITION OF RESOURCES	\$ 199,800	\$ 221,176	\$ 165,882	\$ 165,882	\$ 221,176	\$ 2

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NATURAL RESOURCES, DEPARTMENT OF
NATURAL RESOURCES
GREEN THUMB PROGRAM

89001542674

STATE OF IOWA
DEPARTMENT OF MANAGEMENT
BUDGET WORKSHEETS FOR 1989-1991 BIENNium
RANKING SCHEDULE- BUDGET UNIT

SCHEDULE 1 BUDGET
(RANKING SCHEDULE)
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RANK	DESCRIPTION	TOT DEPT REQ 89-90 FY 1989 - 1990		TOT DEPT REQ 90-91 FY 1990 - 1991	
		EXPEND/FTE	APPROPRIATION	EXPEND/FTE	APPROPRIATION
	BASE	\$ 165,882	GF \$ 144,706	\$ 165,882	GF \$ 144,706
		(14.01)		(14.01)	
	ADJUSTMENT TO BASE				
0001	GREEN THUMB PROGRAM	55,294	GF 55,294	55,294	GF 55,294
	RESTORE STATE & LOCAL GREENTHUMB PROGRAM TO	(4.67)		(4.67)	
	FY89 LEVEL.				
	ESTIMATED FY 1988-89				
	TOTAL	\$ 221,176	GF \$ 200,000	\$ 221,176	GF \$ 200,000
		(18.68)		(18.68)	

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IOWA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
FISH AND WILDLIFE TRUST FUND
FY89 CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS

Project Description	Federal Aid & Other	State	Total
*			
Wildlife Habitat Program:			
State Habitat Acquisition	--	250,000	250,000
Habitat Enhance Cost-Share	--	100,000	100,000
Property Taxes	--	50,000	50,000
County Cost-Share Projects	--	400,000	400,000
Total	--	800,000	800,000
Waterfowl Acq. & Dev.:			
Obligations from FY88	79,605	26,535	106,140
FY89 Acquisition	196,750	162,500	359,250
Shimon Marsh Structure	7,500	22,500	30,000
Elk Lake Control Structure	--	30,000	30,000
Princeton Pump House	--	25,000	25,000
D.U. Grant	--	30,000	30,000
Total Waterfowl Acq.	298,855	281,535	580,390
Fisheries Acq. & Dev.:			
Obligations from FY88:			
Lakes/Trout Stream Acq.	92,250	30,750	123,000
Decorah Hatchery	1,402,500	467,500	1,870,000
Trout Streams, FY89 Acq.	20,250	6,750	27,000
Fishing Lakes, FY89 Acq.	600,000	200,000	800,000
Blackhawk Barrier	56,250	18,750	75,000
Fish Cleaning Stations	75,000	25,000	100,000
Big Creek Fishing Pier	56,250	18,750	75,000
Crystal Lake and Rock			
Creek Jetties	41,250	13,750	55,000
Rathbun Hatchery Intake	225,000	75,000	300,000
Beaver Lake Dam	412,500	137,500	550,000
Rathbun Residences,			
Reroof/Windows, etc.	--	25,000	25,000
Union Grove, Aeration	22,500	7,500	30,000
Blackhawk Lake Aeration	22,500	7,500	30,000
Clear Lake Aeration Rev.	15,000	5,000	20,000
Total Fisheries	3,041,250	1,021,750	4,013,000
Total FY89 F/W	3,340,105	2,103,285	5,443,390

*Note: This schedule shows the Wildlife Habitat budget assuming that there are no obligations carried forward, and that prior expenditures and revenues have been exactly the same. The program budget must be adjusted to compensate for actual obligations carried forward, and prior differences between actual expenditures and receipts.

The F/W capitals budget includes only those projects necessary to take advantage of available Federal D-J and D.U. Marsh cost-share funds, and to comply with the law earmarking Habitat and Waterfowl stamp revenues for capital and special programs.

IOWA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
FISH AND WILDLIFE TRUST FUND
PROPOSED FY90 CAPITAL BUDGET

Fiscal Year 1990:

Project:	Federal/Other	State	Total
Wildlife Habitat (all)	--	800,000	800,000
Waterfowl:			
Acquisition	100,000	170,000	270,000
D.U. Grant	--	30,000	30,000
Green Island, 1st Phase	--	481,000	481,000
 Fisheries Related:			
Little Sioux River Riffle	33,750	11,250	45,000
Raccoon River Riffle	33,750	11,250	45,000
Basswood Area Riffle	33,750	11,250	45,000
Rathbun Research Design	37,500	12,500	50,000
Spirit Lake Fish Barrier	15,000	5,000	20,000
Fairport Hatchery Design	26,250	8,750	35,000
Trout and Fish Access			
Acquisition	186,000	93,000	279,000
 Total F/W FY1990	376,750	1,723,250	2,100,000

With the exception of the Green Island project, this budget assumes the minimum expenditure necessary to utilize Habitat, Waterfowl, and fisheries federal aid.

The DNR's FY90 and FY91 budget requests includes the usage of \$1.5 million per year in D-J federal fisheries aid for the Brushy Creek Dam project and acquisition and development of Shawatee, Deer Creek, Lost Grove and Whitewater lakes. Therefore the Fish and Wildlife capital budget is less, by \$2.0 million (\$1.5 million, Federal, \$.5 million State), than would otherwise be the case. Instead, this D.J. aid is shown as supplementing the lottery program as financing for the above projects.

It would be advisable not to proceed with projects funded by non-earmarked revenues, including Green Island, until sufficient increases in revenue are assured to maintain operations for the foreseeable future.

IOWA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
FISH AND WILDLIFE TRUST FUND
PROPOSED FY91 CAPITAL BUDGET

Project:	Federal/Other	State	Total
Wildlife Habitat (all)	--	800,000	800,000
Waterfowl:			
Acquisition	100,000	170,000	270,000
D.U. Grant	--	30,000	30,000
Waterfowl, Wildlife, & Other Dev. Projects	--	600,000	600,000
Fisheries Related:			
Cost-Shared Acquisition and Development	300,000	100,000	400,000
Total F/W Projects	400,000	1,700,000	2,100,000

This proposed budget assumes the minimum level of expenditure necessary to utilize Habitat, Waterfowl, D-J and related earmarked revenues, plus a modest level of expenditure for other capital needs (\$600,000) for wildlife, waterfowl, and general capital needs not fundable with federal aid or other earmarked funds. \$1.5 D-J Fisheries aid is reflected in the Lottery program budget for lake acquisition and development instead of the F/W capital budget. See also the note in the FY90 F/W capital budget and the explanation, elsewhere, of the financing package for these lakes.

The following list includes projects that are currently planned, but are not specifically included in the FY89, FY90, or FY91 capital budgets due to revenue uncertainty.

Project	Amount
Green Island Waterfowl Area Development (\$481,000 included in FY90 proposal)	\$1,000,000
Otter Creek Marsh Water Control Structure	40,000
Sweet Marsh Dike Renovation	6,000
Colyn Spillway Renovation	15,000
Big Marsh West Fork Control Structure	12,000
Weise Slough Water Control Structure	5,000
Big Marsh Middle Pool Spillway Extension	14,000
Fallow Marsh Water Control Structure	10,000
Sand Creek WMA Bridge	10,000
Sweet Marsh Service Building Remodeling	20,000
Fox Hills, Residence and Service Bldg	120,000
Wapello WMA Residence	75,000
Bays Branch Storage Bldg	20,000
Guttenberg Boat Harbor Renovation	80,000
Decorah Hatchery Renovate Office	40,000
Spirit Lake Hatchery Security Fence	8,000
Boone Research Station Replacement	150,000
Upper Iowa, Lower Dam Removal	50,000
Lake Darling Enforcement Storage Bldg	20,000

(continued to next page)

Boone Enforcement Storage Bldg	20,000
Bussey Lake Fish Cleaning Station	30,000
Meadow Lake Fishing Jetties	30,000
Sny MaGill Underpass	25,000
Welch Lake Control Structure	30,000
Lake MacBride Fishing Pier and Jetties	100,000
Lake Odessa, Access Road Improvements	25,000
Lake Manawa Fishing Pier	80,000
Blackhawk Lake Fishing Pier	80,000
Otter Creek Water Supply	40,000
Lake Darling Fishing Jetties	45,000
Lake Darling Office Addition	30,000
Bob White Rip Rap	15,000
Total	2,245,000

Even though these projects are not specifically reflected in the FY89, FY90, or FY91 F/W capital project schedules, it is possible that the DNR staff may recommend contracting for development as revenues and other conditions allow.

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IOWA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
PARK USER FEE FUND
FY89 BUDGET REQUEST, AND FY90/91 PROPOSED BUDGETS

	Actual FY87	Est. Actual FY88	Budget FY89	Proposed FY90	Proposed FY91
Sources of Funds:					
Balance Forward	503,010	1,514,196	2,088,196	580,196	312,196
Receipts:					
Park User Permits	1,244,596	1,127,000	958,000	958,000	958,000
Interest	59,238	85,000	90,000	60,000	60,000
Other	6,565	12,000	--	--	--
Total Receipts	1,310,400	1,224,000	1,048,000	1,018,000	1,018,000
Total Sources	1,813,410	2,738,196	3,136,196	1,598,196	1,330,196
Uses of Funds:					
Project Exp. and Enc.	299,214	650,000	2,556,000	1,286,000	1,281,900

Note: The above schedule is presented on a cash basis. The reduction of the fee occurred at the beginning of 1988. Thus, the revenue estimate for FY89 is based solely on the new fee structure. The estimate is based on the legislative projection, which may be optimistic.

As indicated by the number of projects on the following list carried forward from FY88, the DNR is behind schedule in getting these projects designed and let. Part of that is due to the failure of the Springbrook Dam and the Lake MacBride projects to come in at the original budget estimates. The DNR is in the process of hiring a architectural design consultant to increase the rate of progress.

The Park User Fee statute appropriates the fees solely for the renovation and replacement of park and recreation facilities. Thus, the printing cost of the stickers and other administrative costs are included in the operating budget instead of charged against fees. Since the fees are already appropriated in the original statute, no additional appropriation action by the General Assembly is needed to proceed with the projects. Project cost over or underruns are handled by the unbudgeted fund balance at the end of FY89.

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IOWA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
PARK USER FEE FUND
FY89

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1. Lake MacBride Beach Facility	\$ 130,000
2. Lake Wapello Parking Lot Paving	40,000
3. Lake Ahquabi Lodge Renovation	65,000
4. Gull Point Shower and Toilet Bldg.	100,000
5. Clear Lake Shower and Toilet Bldg.	100,000
6. Honey Creek Shower and Toilet Bldg.	100,000
7. Honey Creek Wastewater System Renovation	50,000
8. Fairport Shower and Toilet Bldg, and Sewer Impv.	150,000
9. Lake Keomah Sewage System Renovation	20,000
10. Prairie Rose Water System Renovation	75,000
11. Wapsipinicon Modern Latrine and Water Impv.	80,000
12. Lacey-Keosauqua Shower and Toilet Bldg, Sewer Impv.	150,000
13. Lake of Three Fires Water and Wastewater System Renovation	150,000
14. Lake of Three Fires Beachhouse Renovation	50,000
15. Continued Trail Development, Unspecified Areas.	230,000
16. Honey Creek, Campground Electrical System	30,000
17. Black Hawk Shower & Toilet Building	100,000
18. Red Haw Shower & Toilet Building	100,000
19. Lacey-Keosauqua Cabin Foundation Renovation	45,000
20. Geode Campground Electrical System Renovation	20,000
21. MacIntosh Woods Pit Latrine	25,000
22. Palisades Kepler Shower & Toilet Building	100,000
23. Lake Wapello Shelter	40,000
24. Lake Wapello Shower & Toilet Building	100,000
25. Lake Wapello Beach Facility Renovation	60,000
26. Palisades Kepler Lodge Well Replacement	6,000
27. Green Valley Pit Latrine	25,000
28. Backbone, Replace Four Cabins	50,000
29. Big Creek Sewage System Repair	25,000
30. Green Valley Campground Electrical System	25,000
31. Red Haw Campground Electrical System	25,000
32. Nine Eagles Water System Renovation	30,000
33. Walnut Woods Lodge Water and Support Renovation	35,000
34. Wilson Island Campground Electrical	25,000
35. Ledges, Modern Latrine and Water Line	100,000
36. Minor Renovation Projects	100,000
37. Project Design & Contract Administration	100,000
TOTAL	\$2,556,000

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IOWA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
PARK USER FEE FUND
BUDGET PROPOSAL, FY90 & FY91

Fiscal Year 1990:

1. Backbone Shower and Toilet Building	100,000
2. Lake Keomah Shower and Toilet Building	100,000
3. Lake Darling Wastewater Treatment Plant	150,000
4. Palisades Kepler Pit Vault Latrine	25,000
5. Green Valley Pit Vault Latrine	25,000
6. Lake Wapello Cabin Foundations Renovation	50,000
7. Geode Pit Vault Latrine	25,000
8. Springbrook Beach Retaining Wall and Steps	80,000
9. Trail Renovation, Unspecified	230,000
10. Stone Park Main Waterline	76,000
11. Lake Darling, Move Water Plant from Honey Creek	35,000
12. Backbone, Lower Campground, Lagoon and Latrine	40,000
13. Lacey-Keosauqua Waterline Replacement	100,000
14. Bellevue Pit Vault Latrine (2)	50,000
15. Minor Renovation Projects	100,000
16. Project Design and Contract Administration	100,000
Total	1,286,000

Fiscal Year 1991:

1. Viking Lake Beach Facility	130,000
2. Lacey-Keosauqua Trail and Bridge Repair	10,000
3. Geode Sewage Lagoon	16,000
4. Lake Darling Waterline Replacement	49,500
5. Lake MacBride Sewage Lagoon	16,000
6. Springbrook Cabin Electric System	15,000
7. Stone Park Primary and Campground Electrical	11,000
8. Stone Park Sewer Line Replacement	200,000
9. Trail Renovation, Unspecified Areas	230,000
10. Blackhawk Park Waterline	9,400
11. Blackhawk Park Modernize Two Latrines	10,000
12. Waubonsie Misc. Improvements & Trail Renovation	160,000
13. Pine Lake Water System Improvements	75,000
14. Backbone Shower and Toilet Building	100,000
15. Waubonsie Campground Electrical System	50,000
16. Minor Renovation Projects	100,000
17. Project Design and Contract Administration	100,000
Total	1,281,900

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IOWA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
Marine Fuel Tax Fund Recapitulation
Budget FY89

Sources of Funds:	Actual FY87	Est. Actual FY88	Budget FY89	Proposed FY90	Proposed FY91
Balance Forward	2,353,175	1,701,213	2,148,213	668,213	818,213
Reversions	432,374	--	-----	-----	
Federal Aid	--	424,000	100,000	---	1,000,000
Receipts	1,811,900	1,820,000	2,220,000	2,300,000	2,300,000
Total Available	4,597,449	3,945,213	4,468,213	2,968,213	4,118,213
Uses of Funds:					
Fish and Wildlife, Law Enf and access maintenance	100,000	100,000	150,000	150,000	150,000
Parks, Water & Boating Related Operations	397,000	397,000	400,000	400,000	400,000
Capital Acq. & Development	2,399,236	1,300,000	3,250,000	1,600,000	3,350,000
Total Uses	2,896,236	1,797,000	3,800,000	2,150,000	3,900,000

The Marine Fuel Tax fund is supported by gas tax paid by Iowa's boaters, legislatively determined to be 9/10ths of one percent of all gas tax receipts. Sec. 324.79 allows the revenue to be used for Iowa's recreational boating program including acquisition, development and maintenance of boating related facilities, renovation of natural lakes, etc. As shown above, some of the revenue is used to supplement normal operating budgets for law enforcement, parks, and access maintenance. Normally, the General Assembly appropriates the funds used for supplementing operating budgets, and allows the DNR to spend the remainder of the receipts for various capital acquisition and development projects.

The budget proposal recommends using MFT revenues to provide part of the funding for Blackhawk Lake dredging, Brushy Creek Dam, and acquisition and development related to Deer Creek, Shawatee, Lost Grove, and Whitewater lakes. See also the Lottery schedules and the projected funding for the lakes program.

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IOWA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
MARINE FUEL TAX CAPITAL PROJECTS
FY89 Budget

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Project Description	Amount
1. Meadow Lake Boat Ramp, Adair	20,000
2. Lost Island Lake--Barringer Slough, Water Control Structure, Clay	100,000
3. Grannis Creek Canoe Access, Fayette Cty	10,000
4. Boone Forks, Boone River Boat Ramp, Hamilton Cty	20,000
5. Rock Creek Park, Boat Ramp/Jetty, Jasper Cty	25,000
6. Lake MacBride, Boat Ramp, Johnson Cty	20,000
7. Miami Lake, Boat Ramp, Monroe Cty	30,000
8. Viking Lake Park, Boat Ramp, Montgomery Cty	20,000
9. LeClaire Access, Boat Ramp, Mississippi River, Scott Cty	35,000
10. Elk Lake Water Control Structure, Clay Cty	20,000
11. Blue Lake, East Access Boat Ramp, Monona Cty	35,000
12. Saylorville WMA Boat Ramp, Des Moines River, Dallas Cty	45,000
13. Templar Point, Double Ramp and Parking, Spirit Lake	60,000
14. Blackhawk Lake, Dredging Design and Related, Sac	200,000
15. Iverson Bottoms Ramp, Allamakee	14,000
16. Sweet Marsh Ramps, Bremer	45,000
17. Otterville Access Ramp, Buchanan	20,000
18. Bel Air Access Ramp, Buena Vista	20,000
19. Big Marsh Ramp, Butler	20,000
20. Elk Rock Ramp, Marion	30,000
21. Volga River Lake Ramp, Fayette	75,000
22. Riverton Ramp, Fremont	20,000
23. Waubonsie Access, Fremont	35,000
24. Bradgate Ramp, Humboldt	25,000
25. Waterloo-Cedar Falls Lakes, East Lake Ramp and Related	100,000
26. South Sabula Lake Access Road, Jackson	100,000
27. Skunk River Ramp, Keokuk	20,000
28. Red Haw Lake, Ramp and Road,	20,000
29. Willow Slough Ramp, Mills	12,000
30. Lizard Lake Ramp, Palo Alto	20,000
31. Big Creek Ramp, Polk	45,000
32. Blackhawk Lake, Inlet and 30 Acre Ramps, Sac	50,000
33. Hendrickson Marsh Ramp, Story	15,000
34. Green Valley Park Ramp and Parking, Union	30,000
35. Lake Ahquabi Ramp, Warren	25,000
36. Bluffton Fir Stand, Upper Iowa, Ramp, Winneshiek	12,000
37. Ronan Ramp, Upper Iowa, Winneshiek	17,000
38. Twelve Mile Ramp, Emmet	20,000
39. Crystal Lake Ramp, Hancock	35,000
40. Silver Lake Ramp, Palo Alto	25,000
41. Prairie Lake Ramp, Dickinson	30,000
42. Remington Access, Missouri River	30,000
43. Union Grove Ramp, Tama	30,000
44. Water Access Renovation, Minor Projects & Docks	50,000
45. Project Design	200,000
46. Water Access, Local Cost-Share Grants, Obligated	1,120,000
47. Water Access, Local Cost-Share Grants, New	200,000
48. Water Access Acquisition, Unspecified Locations	100,000
TOTAL	\$3,250,000

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IOWA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
MARINE FUEL TAX CAPITAL PROJECTS, PROJECTED

Projects:	Proposed FY90	Proposed FY91	Proposed FY92	Proposed FY93	Proposed FY94
Brushy Creek	1,000,000				
Blackhawk Lake		2,000,000			
Deer Creek, Shawatee, Whitewater & Lost Grove, Acq. & Dev.		750,000	750,000	750,000	750,000
Boat Ramps, Etc. & Related	200,000	200,000	400,000	400,000	400,000
Local Cost Share	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000
Project Design	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Access Acq.	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Total	1,600,000	3,350,000	1,550,000	1,550,000	1,550,000

This budget proposes that MFT be used, in part, to assist with financing the Brushy Creek Dam, acquisition and development related to Shawatee, Whitewater, Deer Creek, and Lost Grove lakes; and restoration of Blackhawk lake. Also see related notes in the F/W capital schedules, the Lottery program budget, and the Marine Fuel Tax Recapitulation.

IOWA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
IOWA PLAN (Lottery) CAPITALS, FY89

Appropriation \$2,000,000

Uses of Funds:

1. Western Iowa Forest, Continue Acquisition 400,000
2. County Recreation/Tourism Grants 600,000
(Approximately \$370,000 are necessary to meet previous commitments. Thus, about \$230,000 is available to fund additional projects. Project applications are currently being solicited.)
3. Public/Private Acquisition of Unique Natural Areas 400,000
4. Development of State Recreation and Park Areas 600,000
- Total 2,000,000

State Projects:	Federal	Lottery	Total
Brushy Creek Dam Design	--	220,000	220,000
Cedar Falls-Waterloo			
Bike Trail Link	--	50,000	50,000
Big Creek North Entrance	--	40,000	40,000
Pikes Peak, Continue Dev.	--	65,000	65,000
Maquoketa Caves, Dev.	--	65,000	65,000
Union Grove Restoration	160,000	160,000	320,000
(Earmarked)			
Total	160,000	600,000	760,000

For currently planned work, the Pikes Peak total estimate is \$240,000 and the Maquoketa Caves estimate is \$320,000. If LAWCON cost sharing becomes available, and/or if funds remain from FY88 development projects, those monies will be added to above funding for these projects. If not, completion of these park redevelopment efforts will depend upon FY90 lottery funding.

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IOWA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
IOWA PLAN (lottery) CAPITAL PROPOSALS, FY90 & FY91

Appropriation Request, Each Year	\$5,000,000
Proposed Uses of Funds:	
1. Continue Western Iowa Forest Acquisition	400,000
2. County Recreation/Tourism Grants	500,000
3. Acquisition of Unique Natural Areas, Public/Private	350,000
4. State Recreation and Park Area Development	750,000
5. State Lakes Program	3,000,000
Total Iowa Plan Request, Each Year	5,000,000

The staff is recommending that the "Acquisition of Unique Natural Areas" program, currently a 50/50 cost share program with the private sector, be amended to allow 100% Lottery funding for acquisitions approved by the State Preserves Board, and for acquisition relating to the Protected Waters program.

The funds requested for State Recreation and Park development would be used to continue development at Volga River and Mines of Spain in line with the original intent of the Iowa Plan program.

The staff is proposing that a new purpose be added to the Iowa Plan and be funded with lottery revenues. The DNR is currently involved in several lakes projects. In addition to benefiting fisherpersons and boaters, these projects present a substantial economic and tourism benefit to the surrounding locality and, thus, are consistent with the original Iowa Plan intent to foster economic and tourism development. See also the schedules relating to the Lakes program, Fish and Wildlife capitals, and Marine Fuel Tax capitals.

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IOWA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
LAKES PROGRAM, PROJECT FINANCING

	Proposed FY90	Proposed FY91	Proposed FY92	Proposed FY93	Proposed FY94
Sources:					
Lottery	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000
Fisheries D-J	1,500,000	1,250,000	1,250,000	1,250,000	1,250,000
EPA Clean Lakes		1,000,000			
Marine Fuel Tax	1,000,000	1,750,000	750,000	750,000	750,000
Total Financing	5,500,000	7,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000
Lake Projects:					
Recreational Lakes Dev.	5,500,000	7,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000
Total Projects	5,500,000	7,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000

This schedule indicates how the staff recommends that several earmarked sources of funding, all related to lake purposes, be combined for continuing several lake related projects. These include construction of the Brushy Creek dam in FY90, dredging and related renovation of Blackhawk Lake in FY91, and acquisition and development related to Shawatee lake, Fremont County, Deer Creek Lake, Plymouth County, Lost Grove Lake, Scott County, and Whitewater Lake, Dubuque County. Acquisition and development of the last four lakes is expected to continue through FY94.

The Iowa Plan (lottery)'s primary concept was the use of lottery revenues for tourism and economic development. These projects will benefit each locality in that regard. These lakes provide will provide significant fishing recreation. The proposed use of fisheries federal aid recognizes that aspect of the projects. These lakes will also provide significant boating opportunities, and that would be supported by the MFT contribution.

The use of Fisheries D-J aid is added to this program and deleted from the Fish and Wildlife Trust fund. If this approach is not approved, it will be necessary to continue the four lakes described above within the F/W trust fund. That means it would be necessary to find about \$417,000 to \$500,000 each year within the trust fund, in addition to the currently proposed purposes, to take advantage of the Fisheries D-J aid. This would have to be accomplished by either increasing F/W revenues more by that amount, reducing F/W expenditures in other areas by that amount, or a combination of those two methods.

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IOWA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
GENERAL FUND CAPITAL PROPOSAL, FY90

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Appropriation Request	4,000,000
Uses of Funds:	
1. Renovate and Replace existing dams in Parks, Pine Lake, Springbrook, Lake Keomah, and Lake Darling.	2,500,000
2. Renovate State Park Water and Wastewater Sytems, Lake Geode, Wilson Island, etc.	1,000,000
3. Provide maintenance buildings, and housing at Shimek Forest, the Nursery, Stephens Forest, Loess Hills Forest, Stone, and other Parks.	300,000
4. Provide Visitor Center and Staff Residence at Pleasant Creek.	200,000
Total	4,000,000

For the above projects, there are no readily available sources of earmarked funds. Lottery funding would not be appropriate because the foregoing do not represent new development as envisioned in the Iowa Plan. While Park User fees could be used for Dam Renovation and major water and waste system renovation, the needs are such that most available user fee revenue would be directed to only a few projects during the foreseeable future. Maintenance facilities and housing at parks, recreation areas and forests cannot be funded with user fees, and do not readily fit the spirit of the Iowa Plan program. Thus, general funds are proposed as the funding source.

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NATURAL RESOURCES, DEPARTMENT OF
NATURAL RESOURCES
GROUNDWATER PROTECTION FUND

89342542

STATE OF IOWA
DEPARTMENT OF MANAGEMENT
BUDGET WORKSHEETS FOR 1989-1991 BIENNIAL
BU / FUND - BUDGET COMPARISON

SCHEDULE 6 BU/F
(BUDGET COMP)
DATE 09/20/88 TIME 2:
PAGE

	ESTIMATED FY FY 1988-89	BASE FY 1 FY 1989-90	TOT DEPT RE FY 1989-90	BASE FY 2 FY 1990-91	TOT D FY 19
RESOURCES					
BALANCE BROUGHT FORWARD	\$ -2,384,621	\$ -6,438,485	\$ -6,438,485	\$ -10,336,497	\$ -6,
RECEIPTS					
INTRA STATE RECEIPTS	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,
FEES, LICENSES & PERMITS	4,859,488	592,000	4,859,488	592,000	4,
RECEIPTS SUBTOTAL	8,859,488	4,592,000	8,859,488	4,592,000	8,
TOTAL RESOURCES	\$ 6,474,867	\$ -1,846,485	\$ 2,421,003	\$ -5,744,497	\$ 2,
DISPOSITION OF RESOURCES					
EXPENDITURES					
PROF & SCIENTIFIC SERVICES	\$ 160,201	\$ 150,000	\$ 150,000	\$ 150,000	\$ 1,
INTRA-STATE TRANSFERS	3,578,077	1,860,000	1,860,000	1,860,000	1,
STATE AID	3,849,977	1,913,000	1,913,000	1,913,000	1,
CAPITALS	172,043	98,000	98,000	98,000	
EXPENDITURES SUBTOTAL	7,760,298	4,021,000	4,021,000	4,021,000	4,
STATE APPROPRIATIONS					
BIG SPRINGS MONITORING - DNR	1,041,184	700,000	700,000	500,000	
GEN'L PROVISIONS - DNR	958,182	970,228	970,228	972,314	
LANDFILL ALTERNATIVES - DNR	196,426	200,704	200,704	201,174	
LANDFILL MONITORING - DNR	179,185	179,185	179,185	179,184	
ISHRRI - REGENTS	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	
RURAL WELLS ASSESSMENT - DNR	317,416				
REPORT POISONINGS - HEALTH	1,000	750	1,000	750	
STORAGE TANK PROGRAM - DNR	356,102	352,271	352,271	353,351	
HOUSEHOLD WASTE PROG. - DNR	182,030	185,618	185,618	185,838	
REP. POISONINGS - HEALTH	2,000	1,500	2,000	1,500	
REP. POISONINGS - HEALTH	9,000	6,750	9,000	6,750	
HEALTH CENTER - REGENTS	179,190	180,000	180,000	180,000	
LEOPOLD CENTER - REGENTS	697,000	697,000	697,000	697,000	
WELL TESTING ADMIN 2% - DNR	24,329	48,365	48,365	48,568	
WELL TESTING UNIL - REGENTS	193,321	120,000	120,000	120,000	
GWTR MONITORING - DNR	234,213	236,189	236,189	237,081	
WASTE MGMT AUTH. - DNR	157,028	164,452	164,452	165,346	
REPORT POISONINGS - HEALTH	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	
SMALL BUS CTR - UNI REGENTS	317,448	320,000	320,000	320,000	
STATE APPROP SUBTOTAL	5,153,054	4,469,012	4,474,012	4,274,848	4

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October 1988

Environmental Protection Commission Minutes

Mr. Kuhn displayed charts showing the breakdown of income, expenditures, and general fund appropriations. He stated that the same budget was presented to the Natural Resource Commission several weeks ago, and will be presented in the same manner to the Department of Management, the Governor, and the General Assembly.

General discussion followed regarding various items in the budget.

Motion was made by Charlotte Mohr to approve the FY90 and FY91 Budget Request as presented. Seconded by Catherine Dunn. Motion carried unanimously.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Vice-Chairman Timmerman announced public participation at 1:30 p.m.; no one requested to speak.

MONTHLY REPORTS

Allan Stokes, Division Administrator, Environmental Protection Division, presented the following item.

The following monthly reports are enclosed with the agenda for the Commission's information.

1. Rulemaking Status Report
2. Variance Report
3. Hazardous Substance/Emergency Response Report
4. Enforcement Status Report
5. Contested Case Status Report

Members of the department will be present to expand upon these reports and answer questions.

Environmental Protection Commission Minutes

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IOWA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION COMMISSION
RULEMAKING STATUS REPORT
OCTOBER 1, 1988

PROPOSAL	DRAFT TO COMMISSION	NOTICE PUBLISHED	RULES REVIEW COMMITTEE	HEARING	SUMMARY OF COMMENTS & RECOMMENDATIONS TO COMMISSION	RULES ADOPTED	RULES PUBLISHED	RULE EFFECTIVE
1. Ch. 8 - Contracts	7/18/88	8/10/88	9/13/88	---	9/19/88	9/19/88	*10/19/88	*11/23/88
2. Ch. 20, 22, 26, 28 PH10	6/20/88	7/27/88	8/16/88	8/30/88 8/31/88 9/01/88	10/17/88	*10/17/88	*11/16/88	*12/21/88
3. Ch. 39 - Well Plugging	3/21/88	4/21/88	5/10/88	5/12/88 5/13/88 5/16/88	9/19/88	9/19/88	*10/09/88	*11/23/88
4. Ch. 42 - Water Supply Grants		EMERGENCY RULE			9/19/88	9/19/88	*10/19/88	9/30/88
5. Ch. 60, 61 - Water Quality Standards	9/19/88	*10/19/88		11/09/88 11/10/88 11/15/88 11/16/88				
6. Ch. 92 - State Revolving Fund		EMERGENCY RULE			9/19/88	9/19/88	*10/19/88	*10/21/88
7. Ch. 101 - Solid Waste Comprehensive Plans	9/19/88	*10/19/88		11/09/88				
8. Ch. 135 - Underground Storage Tanks		EMERGENCY RULE			10/17/88	*10/17/88	*11/16/88	*10/17/88
9. Ch. 209 - Solid Waste Grants	9/19/88	*10/19/88		----				
10. Ch. 210 - Solid Waste Planning Grants	8/16/88	9/07/88	10/11/88	----	10/17/88	*10/17/88	*11/16/88	*12/21/88

*Projected

MONTHLY VARIANCE REPORT

9/30/88

No. Facility	Program	Engineer	Subject	Decision	Date
1 Ankeny, City of	Wastewater Const.	Veenstra & Kinn	Sewer Design Flow	approved	09/13/88
2 Hoek Motors-Sioux City	Underground Tanks		Closure	approved	09/27/88
3 Ia.Public Sv.-Neal Sta.	Watersupply Const.	Ia.Public Service	Siting Criteria	denied	09/07/88
4 Crane C'ntry Inn-Algonia	Watersupply Const.		Installation Procedures	denied	09/16/88

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REPORTS OF HAZARDOUS CONDITIONS

During the period of September 1, 1988 through September 30, 1988, reports of 68 hazardous conditions were forwarded to the Central Office. Two incidents are highlighted, followed by a general summary and the number per field office. These do not include releases from underground storage tanks, which are reported separately.

Date Reported and County	Description: Material, Amount, Date of Incident, Cause, Location, Impact	Responsible Party	Response and Corrective Actions
9/14/88 Mahaska	A pressure relief valve on a line from an above ground storage tank failed on September 14, 1988 in Eddyville, Iowa, and about a ton of anhydrous ammonia was released. Highway 137 was shut down until the plume dissipated.	Hartland Lysine Incorporated, Box 138 Eddyville, IA 52553	A water spray was used to knock down the vapors until the valve was shut off.
9/25/88 Polk	An open relief valve drained about 430 gallons of unleaded gasoline into a sump, and the material overflowed onto the ground by Vandalia Road in Des Moines, Iowa on September 25, 1988.	Williams Pipeline Company, Apache Office Park, Suite 246 2500 39th Avenue NE, Minneapolis, MN 55421	Free product was pumped up and contaminated soil was excavated.

Numbers in Parentheses Represent Reports for the Same Period in Fiscal Year 1987

Month	Total # of Incidents	Substance Type				Mode				
		Petroleum Product	Agri. Chemical	Other Chemicals and Substances	Handling and Storage	Pipeline	Highway Incident	RR Incident	Fire	Other
Oct	69	47	4	18	53	0	9	1	2	4
Nov	48	35	3	10	37	0	4	0	1	6
Dec	46	36	3	7	39	1	2	0	0	4
Jan	54	43	4	7	45	1	5	1	1	2
Feb	51	30	2	19	37	1	9	3	1	0
Mar	67	41	10	16	49	1	11	2	0	4
Apr	130	58	50	22	85	0	36	2	2	5
May	99	39	42	18	48	0	42	2	1	6
Jun	77	37	14	26	51	0	19	4	0	3
Jul	63	26	8	29	43	0	8	2	1	9
Aug	88	31	16	41	52	2	16	3	1	14
Sep	68 (51)	33 (33)	4 (4)	31 (14)	40 (38)	3 (0)	17 (9)	1 (0)	0(0)	7(4)

Total # of Incidents Per
Field Office 01 02 03 04 05 06
 This Period 17 10 5 2 25 9

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HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES INCIDENTS
FEDERAL FISCAL YEAR 1988

Total # of Incidents	Substance Type					Mode			
	Petroleum Product	Agri. Chemical	Other Chemicals and Substances	Handling and Storage	Pipeline	Highway Incident	RR Incident	Fire	Other
860	456	160	244	579	9	178	21	9	64
	53%	19%	28%	67%	1%	22%	2%	1%	7%

Total # of
Incidents Per

Field Office	01	02	03	04	05	06
This Period	156	114	81	78	249	182

REPORTS OF RELEASES FROM UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANKS

During the period of September 1, 1988 through September 30, 1988, the following number of releases from underground storage tanks were identified.

55 (22)

The number in parentheses represents the number of releases during the same period in Fiscal Year 1987.

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Enforcement Report Update

The following new enforcement actions were taken last month:

NAME, LOCATION AND FIELD OFFICE NUMBER	PROGRAM	ALLEGED VIOLATION	ACTION	DATE
Lucky Six Lanes, Marengo (6)	Drinking Water	Monitoring/Reporting- Nitrate	Order/Penalty	9/02/88
Lakeview Inn, Hamburg (4)	Drinking Water	Monitoring/Reporting- Nitrate	Order/Penalty	9/02/88
Dayton Oaks Camp Dayton (2)	Drinking Water	Monitoring/Reporting- Nitrate	Order/Penalty	9/02/88
Meadow Mist Motel, Oelwein (1)	Drinking Water	Monitoring/Reporting- Nitrate	Order/Penalty	9/02/88
Valley Inn, Pleasant Valley (6)	Drinking Water	Monitoring/Reporting- Nitrate	Order/Penalty	9/02/88
National Gas Pipeline Co. of America, Harper (6)	Drinking Water	Monitoring/Reporting- Nitrate	Order/Penalty	9/02/88
United States Department of the Army, Iowa Army Ammunition Plant, Middletown (6)	Wastewater	Operational Violations	Order	9/02/88
Sheller-Globe Corporation Keokuk (6)	Wastewater	Prohibited Discharge	Order	9/02/88
City of Goodell (2)	Drinking Water	Construction Without Permit	Order	9/02/88
Rohlin Construction Co., Inc., Estherville (3)	Air Quality	Construction Without Permit	Order	9/02/88
Ames Baptist Church & Academy, Ames (5)	Drinking Water	Monitoring/Reporting- Bacteria	Order/Penalty	9/02/88
Knollwood Mobile Home Court, Iowa City (6)	Drinking Water	Monitoring/Reporting- Other Inorganics	Order/Penalty	9/02/88
City of Alden (2)	Drinking Water	Monitoring/Reporting- Other Inorganics	Order/Penalty	9/02/88
City of Lytton (3)	Drinking Water	Monitoring/Reporting- Other Inorganics	Order/Penalty	9/02/88
RISCO, Inc., Ames (5)	Drinking Water	Monitoring/Reporting- Nitrate	Order/Penalty	9/02/88

E	Viking, Galley, Vinton (1)	Drinking Water	Monitoring/Reporting- Nitrate	Order/Penalty	9/02/88
	Greenfield County Club, Greenfield (4)	Drinking Water	Monitoring/Reporting- Nitrate	Order/Penalty	9/02/88
	Manchester Golf & Country Club, Manchester (1)	Drinking Water	Monitoring/Reporting- Nitrate	Order/Penalty	9/02/88
	Dew Drop Inn, McClelland (4)	Drinking Water	Monitoring/Reporting- Nitrate	Order/Penalty	9/02/88
	IBP, Inc., Sioux City (6)	Wastewater	Prohibited Discharge	Order/Penalty	9/02/88
	Arthur Gross, West Union (1)	Flood Plain	Constructed Without Permit	Order/Penalty	9/02/88
	Howard Pape, West Union (1)	Flood Plain	Construction Without Permit	Order Penalty	9/02/88
	AMOCO Oil Company, Sun Ray DX Oil Co., Northwood (2)	Hazardous Condition	Remedial Action	Order	9/08/88
	City of Thompson (2)	Wastewater	Monitoring/Reporting	Order	9/08/88
	City of Algona (2)	Wastewater	MIP	Amended Order	9/08/88
	Butler Pork Farm, Wapello (6)	Wastewater	Prohibited Discharge	Order	9/08/88
	Ackley Food Processors, Ackley (2)	Wastewater	Prohibited Discharge	Order/Penalty	9/19/88
	Vernon Kinsinger, Kalona (1)	Solid Waste Air Quality	Open Dumping Open Burning	Order/Penalty	9/19/88
	Saebee Corp., Hampton (2)	Air Quality	Constructed Without Permitted	Order	9/27/88
	Pony Creek Homeowners Assn., Glenwood (4)	Drinking Water	MCL, Bacteria- Other Inorganics	Order/Penalty	9/27/88
	City of Center Point (1)	Wastewater	MIP	Order	9/29/88
	City of Palo (1)	Wastewater	MIP	Order	9/29/88
	Exide Corporation, Burlington (6)	Air Quality	Construction Without Permit	Order/Penalty	9/29/88
	City of Lidderdale (5)	Drinking Water	Construction Contrary To Permit	Order/Penalty	9/29/88
	Welcome Inn, Palo (1)	Drinking Water	Monitoring/Reporting- Bacteria	Order/Penalty	9/29/88
	RISCO, Inc., Ames (5)	Drinking Water	Monitoring/Reporting- Bacteria	Order/Penalty	9/29/88
	City of University Park (5)	Wastewater	MIP	Referred to AG	9/28/88

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Summary of Administrative Penalties

The following administrative penalties are due:

NAME/LOCATION	AMOUNT	DUE DATE
*Shelter Shield (Buffalo Center)	\$1,000	12-03-86
*JTM Indust./MacDade/Leamer (Pleasant Valley)	1,000	8-12-87
*OK Lounge (Marion)	448	11-01-87
*Richard Davis (Albia)	1,000	2-28-88
*Ellie's Bar and Grill (Grand River)	515	3-05-88
*63-180 Truckstop (Poweshiek Co.)	1,000	5-21-88
*Mike's Prairie Home (Ollie)	100	6-16-88
First Place Lanes (Audubon)	1,000	7-05-88
**Chico's Supper Club (Burr Oak)*	283	7-10-88
*Clair-View Acres Store (Delhi)	230	7-11-88
Handi-Klasp, Inc. (Webster City)	1,000	8-02-88
**Twelve Mile House (Bernard)*	299	8-15-88
City of Mason City	300	8-17-88
Merle Kuppinger (Mason City)	500	8-20-88
**Don Scribner, (Nashua)*	900	8-21-88
**Jesco's Steakhouse Lounge (Castana)	50	9-13-88
Ainsworth 4-Corners Restaurant (Ainsworth)	200	9-14-88
Vernon Heights MHP (Cedar Rapids)	500	9-15-88
Reed's Interstate Sales (New Virginia)	215	9-21-88
City of Ricketts	300	9-22-88
Springbrook Country Club (DeWitt)	100	10-10-88
City of Algona	500	10-12-88
**Dumont Auto Parts (Dumont)	400	10-12-88
City of Norwalk	1,000	10-12-88
Motel Grinnell (Grinnell)	200	10-15-88
City of Jewell	500	10-17-88
City of Dakota City	1,000	10-23-88
**Lawrence Payne (Ottumwa)*	475	10-23-88
Ames Baptist Church & Academy (Ames)	50	11-08-88
City of Alden	200	11-08-88
Natural Gas Pipeline Co. of America (Harper)	100	11-08-88
Dew Drop Inn (McClelland)	100	11-08-88
Arthur Gross (West Union)	800	11-08-88
Howard Pape (West Union)	800	11-08-88
IBP, inc. (Sioux City)	600	11-09-88
Manchester Golf and Country Club (Manchester)	100	11-09-88
Lakeview Inn (Hamburg)	200	11-09-88
Knollwood Mobile Home Court (Iowa City)	200	11-10-88
City of Thompson	440	11-12-88
Dayton Oaks Camp (Dayton)	200	11-12-88
Meadow Mist Motel (Oelwein)	200	11-12-88
Tonja Mobile Home Park (Council Bluffs)	230	11-19-88
Vernon Kinsinger (Kalona)	1,000	-----
Ackley Food Processors (Ackley)	1,000	-----
Pony Creek Homeowners Assn. (Glenwood)	515	-----
Exide Corporation (Burlington)	400	-----
City of Lidderdale	300	-----
Welcome Inn (Palo)	215	-----
Risco, Inc. (Ames)	215	-----

*Referred to Attorney General
 **On Payment Schedule

The following administrative penalties have been appealed:

NAME/LOCATION	AMOUNT
Iowa City Regency MHP	1,000
Thomas E. Lennon (Barnum)	700
Great Rivers Coop (Atavia)	1,000
1st Iowa State Bank (Albia)	1,000
Stan Moser (Hudson)	250
*City of University Park	500
Cloyd Foland (Decatur)	800
Land O' Lakes, Inc. (Ellsworth)	1,000
Harry Brocka (Dumont)	800
City of Marcus	1,000
Milo Chalfant, et.al. (Webster City)	1,000
City of Neola	1,000
Cindi's Chanti (Elgin)	560
Bill Keough (Fertile)	700
The Hayloft Tavern (Grant)	960
Superior-Ideal, Inc. (Oskaloosa)	1,000
City of Olds	1,000
Celotex Corp. (Ft. Dodge)	600
Mark Twain Meadows Homeowners Assoc. (Muscatine)	1,000
Miller Products Co. (Osceola)	1,000
City of Elberon	400
R. V. Hopkins, Inc. (Davenport)	1,000
David DeWaard (Kanawha)	1,000
Linwood Mining and Minerals (Davenport)	600

*Referred to the Attorney General

**On Payment Schedule

The following administrative penalties were paid in September:

NAME/LOCATION	AMOUNT
Sheldon Farmers Cooperative Elevator	600
Pleasant Valley Mobile Home Park (Indianola)	50
**Dumont Auto Parts (Dumont)	200
Janesville Water Supply	75
Valley Inn (Pleasant Valley)	100
Deer Creek Homeowner's Assoc. (Huxley)	245
**Pleasant Creek Estates (Shellsburg)* (Paid in Full)	150
Lynn Mennenqa Feedlot (Wright Co.)	150
Verna Johanningmeier (Monona)	1,000
Glenn Seveck (Mason City)	300
**Lawrence Payne (Ottumwa)*	50
Risco, Inc. (Ames)	200
Fawn Creek Country Club (Anamosa)	50
Greenfield Country Club (Greenfield)	100
City of Lytton	50
Viking Galley Ltd. (Vinton)	100
Lucky Six Lanes (Marengo)	50
Wash Prairie Lutheran Church (Decorah)	75
Winnebago Industries, Inc. (Forest City)	300
TOTAL	\$3,845

* Referred to the Attorney General

** On Payment Schedule

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DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
 ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION COMMISSION
 ATTORNEY GENERAL REFERRALS
 OCTOBER 1, 1988

Name, Location and Region Number	New or Updated	Program	Alleged Violation	DNR Action	Status	Date
Aidex Corporation Council Bluffs (4)		Hazardous Waste	Release of Hazardous Substances	Referred to Attorney General	Referred	12/16/82
					EPA suit filed	2/26/87
					State intervention	3/05/87
					Motion to dismiss granted/denied	2/26/88
					Filed interlocutory appeal	3/11/88
ASPRO, Inc. Waterloo (1)		Air Quality	Excess Emissions	Order	Referred	2/16/88
Bozarth and Bell, Inc. Davenport (6)		Solid Waste	Open Dumping	Order	Referred	2/20/87
					Suit Filed	4/23/87
					Default Judgment \$7500	6/22/87
					Second lawsuit filed	8/07/88
					Motion to set aside overruled	10/30/87
					Funds condemned (\$2,628)	3/18/88
					Consent Decree	8/23/88
Bryant, Robert E. Cherokee (3)		Wastewater	Prohibited Discharge	Order	Referred	6/01/86
					Suit Filed	9/08/86
Clair View Acres Store Delhi (3)		Drinking Water	Monitoring/Reporting, Bacteria	Order/Penalty	Bankruptcy Proceedings	
					Discovery Proceeding	
Cooper, Kenneth/Hunter Oil Minburn (5)		Storage Tank	Spill Cleanup	Order	Referred	8/17/88
					Cooper Referred	10/27/87
Davis, Richard & Sonja (5)		Solid Waste	Open Unpermitted Dumping	Referred to Attorney General	Hunter Referred	8/17/88
					Suit Filed	6/22/88
Eilers, Dwayne Waterloo (1)		Flood Plain	Unauthorized Fill	Referred to Attorney General	Referred	6/19/84
					Suit Filed	11/01/85
					Default Judgment	1/12/87
Farmers Cooperative Elevator Co. Radcliffe (2)		Wastewater	Prohibited Discharge	Referred to Attorney General	Bankruptcy	
Finlan Landfill Chickasaw County (1)		Solid Waste	Permit/Fee	Court Order	Referred	7/20/86
					Suit Filed	11/17/87
IBP, inc. (Langenfeld) Denison (4)		Wastewater	Prohibited Discharge	Order	Referred	3/08/88
					Suit Filed	11/17/87
Jungling Farms, Inc. Butler County (2)	Updated	Wastewater	Prohibited Discharge	Order	Referred	7/21/86
					Suit Filed	1/31/87
					Consent Decree	9/18/88
King, James & Julia Warren County (5)		Flood Plain	Channel Change	Order	Referred	8/20/87
					Suit Filed	10/08/87
					Trial	11/ /88
Lakewood Sanitary District (5)		Wastewater	Maintenance		Referred	4/26/88
Leamer, Delbert; JTM Ind. Pleasant Valley (6)		Solid Waste	Open Dumping	Order/Penalty	Referred	11/17/87
Mike's Prairie Home Ollie (6)		Drinking Water	Monitoring/Reporting, Nitrate	Order, Penalty	Referred	8/17/88
Ottumwa - Napello Co. Sanitary Landfill	Updated	Solid Waste	Operational Violation	Referred to Attorney General	Referred	6/22/88
					Consent Decree	9/06/88
Pester Derby Oil Company Davenport (6)		Wastewater	Prohibited Discharge	Referred to Attorney General	Petition Filed	3/ /83
					Judgment	10/12/84
					Amended	10/24/84
					Cleanup Plan Approved	1/27/86
Pleasant Creek Est. Benton Co. (1)	Updated	Drinking Water	Penalty Non-payment	Order/Penalty	Referred	1/21/88
					Penalty Paid - Close	9/14/88

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DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
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 ATTORNEY GENERAL REFERRALS
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Name, Location and Region Number	New or Updated	Program	Alleged Violation	DNR Action	Status	Date
Poggemiller, William et.al. Louisa County (6)		Flood Plain	Channel Change	Referred to Attorney General	Referred Suit Filed	3/20/87 6/25/87
Renslow, Donald Grand Junction (4)		Underground Tank	Failure to Monitor	Order	Referred	8/17/88
Salisbury, Ronald, Presto-X Des Moines (5)		Hazardous Waste	Treatment and Storage Violations	Referred to Attorney General	Referred Judgment Appealed to Sup. Court Decided in our favor	9/18/84 5/86 7/86 12/23/87
Scribner, Don Nashua (1)	Updated	Solid Waste	Open Dumping	Order/Penalty	Referred Motion for summary judgment	7/20/88 9/26/88
Shelter Shield Buffalo Center (6)		Air Quality	Excess Emissions; Construction w/o permit	Order/Penalty	Referred Suit Filed Default Judgment \$7,500	2/20/87 6/30/87 12/22/87
63-180 Truckstop Poveshiek Co. (5)		Wastewater	Monitoring/Reporting, Discharge limitations, operational violations	Order/Penalty	Referred	8/17/88
Vernon Heights Mobile (1)		Drinking Water	Monitoring/Reporting, Bacteria	Referred to Attorney General	Referred	6/22/88
University Park, City of (5)	New	Wastewater	MIP	Order/Penalty	Referred	9/28/88
Wilton Steel Processing (6)		Wastewater	Prohibited Discharge	Referred to Attorney General	Referred	5/17/88
Waterhouse, James & Berna Washington County (6)	Updated	Flood Plain	Channel Change	Referred to Attorney General	Referred Suit Filed Trial Set Summary Judgment Granted the State	3/16/87 5/13/87 5/13/88 9/30/88
Wolleson, Robert C. Buena Vista and Cherokee Counties (3)		Wastewater	Prohibited Discharge	Order	Referred Consent Decree Contempt Finding Contempt Finding Contempt Finding	11/27/84 4/25/85 7/02/85 9/25/86 8/24/87
Woodland Park Jones County (1)	Updated	Wastewater	Prohibited Discharge	Order	Referred Suit Filed Temporary Injunction Trial Date Set	7/31/86 11/09/86 2/13/87 1/17/88
Yocum, Max Johnson (6)		Flood Plain	Prohibited Construction	Defending Referred to Attorney General	Suit Filed Motion to Dismiss Denied Referred Counter Claim Filed	12/18/84 3/06/85 8/07/85 7/12/85 10/85
					Trial Held Judgment for Department Appealed to Supreme Court Argued in Court of Appeals	6/16/87 8/19/87 9/01/87 9/19/88

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CONTESTED CASES
OCTOBER, 1988

DATE RECEIVED	NAME OF CASE	ACTION APPEALED	PROGRAM	ASSIGNED TO	STATUS
10-17-85	City of Bevington	Administrative Order	NH	Hansen	Settlement offered to city 5-25-86.
1-23-86	Oelwein Soil Service	Administrative Order	NH	Landa	Hearing continued; cleanup study progressing.
6-12-86	ADM - Clinton	Administrative Order	Air	Landa	Hearing continued.
12-03-86	City of Waukeg	Administrative Order	MS	Hansen	Hearing continued; settlement close.
12-11-86	Eloise Reese	Permit Condition	FP	Clark	Permit decision affirmed. Appealed to EPC.
5-12-87	Iowa City Regency MHP	Administrative Order	NH	Hansen	Hearing held 11-03-87.
6-11-87	Thomas Lennon	Administrative Order	FP	Clark	Appealed to District Court.
8-10-87	Great Rivers Co-op	Administrative Order	MC	Landa	Clean-up proceeding.
10-22-87	University Park	Administrative Order	NH	Hansen	Referred to Attorney General by EPC.
12-11-87	Finlan Landfill	Permit Revocation	SW	Kennedy	Settlement negotiations.
12-31-87	City of Tipton	Administrative Order	NH	Hansen	Received information. Settlement close.
1-15-88	First Iowa State Bank	Administrative Order	SW	Kennedy	Continued. Settlement pending.
1-22-88	IBP, Fort Dodge	NPDES Permit	NH	Hansen	Negotiating before filing.
2-04-88	Beaverdale Heights, Woodsman; Westwood Hills	Administrative Order	SW	Landa	Continued pending resolution. Well constructed.
2-05-88	Warren County Brenton Bank	Administrative Order	UT	Landa	Phase I complete. Additional investigation necessary.
2-29-88	Lynn Mennenga Feedlot	Administrative Order	NH	Murphy	Settled.
3-01-88	Cloyd Foland	Administrative Order	FP	Clark	Order upheld. Appealed to EPC.
4-13-88	Land O'Lakes, Inc.	Administrative Order	NH	Murphy	Negotiating before filing.
5-16-88	Marcus, City of	Administrative Order	MS	Landa	Negotiating before filing.
5-24-88	IBP, Columbus Junction	NPDES Permit	NH	Hansen	Appeal withdrawn - closed.
6-03-88	Hilo Chalfant, et.al.	Administrative Order	SW	Landa	Default judgement.
6-03-88	Neola, City of	Administrative Order	NH	Murphy	Negotiating before filing.
6-07-88	Winnebago Industries, Inc.	Administrative Order	AQ	Landa	Settled.
6-07-88	Hayloft Tavern	Administrative Order	MS	Murphy	Proposed decision 8-26-88.
6-22-88	Cindi's Chanti	Administrative Order	MS	Murphy	Negotiating before filing.
6-23-88	Bill Keough	Administrative Order	AQ	Landa	Settlement negotiations.
7-01-88	Olds, City of	Administrative Order	MS	Landa	Negotiating before filing.
7-01-88	Superior Ideal, Inc.	Administrative Order	NH	Hansen	Hearing rescheduled for 11-15-88.
7-06-88	Glenn C. Sevick	Administrative Order	SW	Kennedy	Settled.
7-25-88	Nishna Sanitary Service, Inc.	Permit Conditions	SW	Landa	Hearing set for 10-10-88.
7-25-88	Aspro, Inc.	Operation Permit	NH	Landa	Hearing set for 10-21-88.
7-25-88	The R.J.S. Enterprises Corp. and Ralph J. Hobbs	Administrative Order	AQ	Landa	Hearing set for 10-04-88.
8-03-88	Hardin County	Permit Conditions	SW	Landa	Hearing set for 10-11-88.
8-10-88	Dennis Elwell Investment Co.	Construction Permit	NH	Hansen	Hearing set for 10-19-88.
8-10-88	Celotex Corp.	Administrative Order	AQ	Landa	Settled.
8-12-88	Elberon, City of	Administrative Order	MS	Clark	Negotiating before filing.
8-15-88	Janesville, City of	Administrative Order	MS	Murphy	Settled.
8-17-88	Wash Prairie Lutheran Church	Administrative Order	MS	Murphy	Negotiating before filing.
8-18-88	Hack Twin Meadows	Administrative Order	MS	Murphy	Hearing set for 10-26-88.
8-23-88	Verna Johanningsmeier	Administrative Order	NH	Kennedy	Negotiating before filing.
8-29-88	Hiller Products Co.	Administrative Order	NH	Hansen	Hearing set for 10-20-88.
8-26-88	R.V. Hopkins	Administrative Order	AQ	Landa	Negotiating before filing.
9-01-88	Linwood Mining & Minerals Corp.	Administrative Order	AQ	Landa	Hearing for 11-15-88.
9-13-88	David DeMaard	Administrative Order	AQ	Landa	Negotiating before filing.
9-28-88	Deere & Company	SMA Denial	SW	Landa	New Case.

E88Oct-68

Mr. Stokes distributed copies of reports from the University Hygienic Laboratory showing analytical results on tested samples of the Meredith Ash, as well as analytical results of test wells on the Sloan and Kane properties located near the Des Moines Metro Landfill. Additionally, Mr. Stokes explained details of the reports.

Richard Timmerman asked what the department's statement is on the status of the landfill, and the wells and water involved in the testing.

Allan Stokes responded that with all of the information and investigations staff has examined, there is no significant impact on the surface and groundwaters in the vicinity of the landfill that the department can document as a result of the landfill.

STATE REVOLVING FUND INTENDED USE PLAN - APPROVAL FOR PUBLIC COMMENT

Allan Stokes, Division Administrator, Environmental Protection Division, presented the following item.

An Intended Use Plan is required as a part of the state's application to the U.S. EPA for a Capitalization Grant which provides funding for the state's revolving loan program. These loans will be used to fund improvements in wastewater treatment systems in the state. The Intended Use Plan sets forth the projects which the state anticipates making loans to during the federal fiscal year. The Intended Use Plan is an annual document and must be the subject of public comment and review prior to submission to U.S. EPA.

The attached Intended Use Plan was prepared in accordance with rules adopted by the commission at their September meeting, and guidance issued by the U.S. EPA. It constitutes the state proposal for use of state revolving fund monies during federal fiscal year 1989.

The commission will be asked to approve holding a public hearing for the purpose of receiving public comment on this proposed plan. Such a hearing would be held in the latter part of November. Following the public hearing, the plan and comments received will be brought to the commission for final action.

DRAFT

STATE REVOLVING FUND INTENDED USE PLAN
FOR THE STATE OF IOWA
FISCAL YEAR 1989

Submitted to the
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Region 7

By the
Iowa Department of Natural Resources

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(Continued)

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I. INTRODUCTION

The State of Iowa herewith submits its Intended Use Plan (IUP) for all funds available in the State Revolving Fund (SRF) during Fiscal Year (FY) 1989. This plan is based on receiving an approximate \$11.92 million capitalization grant from the FY 1989 Title VI funds appropriated by the U.S. Congress for such purpose to establish the Iowa State Revolving Fund. In addition, the FY 1989 SRF will include the State's required 20% match of \$2.38 million.

II. LIST OF PROJECTS

The management of the state's revolving fund loan program including the development of a priority list of projects for loan assistance has been proposed according to DNR rules 567--92 (455B). With the total FY 1989 SRF amount of approximately \$14.3 million, it is Iowa's intention to assist seven projects as well as fund the administration of the SRF program. There is no intention to fund (Section 319) nonpoint source projects or (Section 320) estuarine projects in FY 1989 as permitted by Title VI of the Clean Water Act. No projects for municipalities which appear on the National Municipal Policy (NMP) List have been placed on the Loan List for proposed loan assistance to meet "first use" requirements of the Clean Water Act.

Based on the environmental reviews that have been conducted on the proposed Section 212 projects to date, it is not anticipated that any of these projects will need to undergo development of an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS).

Priority Projects

The Clean Water Act requires that the capitalization grant and the state match funds are first to be used to assure maintenance of progress toward compliance with enforceable deadlines, goals and requirements of the Act, including the municipal compliance deadline. EPA has determined that this first-use has been met when all municipalities on the NMP list are in compliance, on an enforceable schedule, have an enforcement action filed, or have a funding commitment by the end of the year covered by the IUP. This is a onetime determination.

An analysis made of Iowa's NMP municipalities determined that all have met one of the above criteria. Therefore, Iowa assures maintenance of progress toward compliance with enforceable deadlines, goals, and requirements of the Clean Water Act as expected by Title VI.

To determine which wastewater treatment facility projects should be funded by the SRF, the FY 1989 Project Priority List (PPL) prepared under state rule was reviewed, and the highest priority projects expected to be able to take advantage of SRF funds within the time frame allowed by state rule IAC 567--92 for FY 1989 were identified (see Chart 1, Part 1). The resulting list totalled seven projects. These projects appear on the Loan List in the order of their ranking on

the priority list. No nonpoint source projects (Section 319) or estuarine projects (Section 320) have been proposed for funding from the SRF.

In the event that projects identified for funding in the IUP do not attain readiness for a loan commitment by August 31, 1989, these delayed projects will be bypassed and other projects from the contingency list in Chart 1A will be funded based on the state's implementing rules for the SRF program (see IAC 567-92). Consideration of the by-pass projects will occur in August of 1989 by the Department of Natural Resources.

The projected administration costs of the SRF program are shown in Chart 1, Part 2. Chart 1, part 3 also shows a reserve for water quality management planning as required by Title VI of the Clean Water Act.

III. LONG-TERM AND SHORT-TERM GOAL STATEMENTS

A. Long-Term Goals

1. Protect the environment, and public health and welfare by ensuring state water quality standards are achieved and maintained; and that waters of the state are not degraded by improperly or inadequately treated municipal wastewaters, or nonpoint pollution sources.
2. Establish a perpetual program to provide financial assistance to communities for the purpose of constructing facilities to properly and adequately treat municipal wastewaters, or abate and control nonpoint pollution sources.
3. Provide a financial assistance program, in the form of loans, which are competitive with private financing options available to communities while assuring the perpetual nature of the program.
4. Allocate financial assistance in a priority manner based upon water quality impacts of the proposed projects.
5. Establish program requirements which are simple, understandable, applicable to all projects, and to the fullest extent possible are not burdensome to the recipients of assistance.
6. Establish mechanisms for funding the on-going administration of the program once federal funding stops.

B. Short-term Goals (to be implemented in FY 1989)

1. Administer the State Revolving Loan Program consistent with federal statute, regulation and guidance; and in accordance with state law and promulgated rules.

2. Commit loan funds to as many communities as possible in accordance with the state priority rating system, this Intended Use Plan, and available funding.
3. Assure continued progress toward achieving objectives of the Water Quality Act and National Municipal Policy by meeting provisions of the "first use" criteria in federal guidance.
4. Commit 120% of federal capitalization grant funding available this federal fiscal year.
5. Provide state funds through bonding in the amount required to provide the 20% match for available federal allotments in FY 1989.

IV. INFORMATION ON THE SRF ACTIVITIES TO BE SUPPORTED

A. Allocation of Funds

Allocation of funds to the seven eligible projects was based on a three-step process:

The amount of financial assistance needed for each community was estimated;

The sources and spending limits for all FY 1989 SRF funds were identified; and

The SRF funds were allocated among the projects, consistent with the amount available and the financial assistance needed.

Information pertinent to each SRF project is contained in Chart 1, pursuant to Section 606(c)(3) of the CWA.

B. SRF Policies

Loan Interest Rate

The interest rate for all loans made from the SRF in FY 1989 will be determined in accordance with state rules and based upon the State's costs for generating required matching funds via bonding (see IAC 567--92.11).

C. Administrative Costs of the SRF

Iowa intends to use 4% of the Federal capitalization grant funds to pay the costs of administering the State Revolving Fund loan program. Based on the estimated allotment to Iowa from the available FY 1989 Title VI appropriation, the State will use \$477,000 of the FY 1989 capitalization grant for administrative support in managing and operating the SRF program.

V. ASSURANCES AND SPECIFIC PROPOSALS

Iowa will provide the necessary assurances and certifications as part of an Operating Agreement between the State of Iowa and the U.S. EPA. Iowa's Operating Agreement includes the requirements of the following sections of the law:

- ° 602(a) - Environmental Reviews
The State of Iowa will conduct environmental reviews as specified in the Project Review Procedures attached to the Operating Agreement.
- ° 602(b)(3) - Binding Commitments
The State of Iowa will enter into binding commitments for 120% of each quarterly payment within 1 year of receipt of that payment.
- ° 602(b)(4) - Expeditious and Timely Expenditures
The State of Iowa will expend all funds in the SRF in a timely and expeditious manner.
- ° 602(b)(5) - First Use for Enforceable Requirements
The State of Iowa will assure maintenance of progress toward enforceable deadlines, goals and requirements of the CWA, including the municipal compliance deadline. Maintenance of progress is defined in EPA guidance for the SRF program.
- ° 602(b)(6) - Compliance with Title II Requirements
The State of Iowa agrees to meet the specific statutory requirements for public owned wastewater projects constructed in whole or in part before FY 1995 with funds directly made available by Federal capitalization grants.

Iowa will meet equivalency requirements using Title II procedures, as included in the State's Construction Grant Delegation Agreement with EPA. State rules require that all Section 212 projects funded under Title VI of the Clean Water Act will meet the Title II requirements specified in Title VI.

IV. CRITERIA AND METHOD FOR DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

The following approach was used to develop Iowa's proposed distribution of approximately \$14.3 million in FY 1989 funds: (1) analysis of the priority communities and financial assistance needed; (2) identification of the sources and spending limits of FY 1989 funds; (3) allocation of funds among projects; (4) development of a payment schedule which will provide for making timely binding commitments to the projects selected for SRF assistance; and (5) development of a disbursement schedule to pay the project costs as incurred.

A. Priority of Communities and Financial Assistance Needed

Iowa law provides only for loan assistance. The state's SRF rules identify the priority rating system used to establish priorities for loan assistance.

FY 1989 projects were considered only for loan financing assistance for project costs incurred after a loan commitment. Refinancing is not being considered in FY 1989. Refinancing in the context of the SRF program is considered to be providing loan assistance to projects or portions of projects which have already incurred costs at the time of the loan agreement.

B. Sources and Spending Limits of FY 1989 Funds

Chart 2 identifies Iowa's total funding sources for FY 1989. With the capitalization grant and State match, Iowa anticipates to have a total of approximately \$14.3 million available during FY 1989. The Water Quality Act of 1987, in setting project requirements, also established that particular requirements could only be met with certain sources of SRF funds. These source/requirement limits were calculated before any allocations to projects were made. Chart 3 summarizes these limits for Iowa's FY 1989 funds.

No interest earnings are projected on SRF funds in FY 1989 due to the uncertainty of program income and disbursement schedules.

C. Allocation of Funds Among Projects

Once the total amount of funds and spending limits were identified, Chart 4 was prepared showing the amount needed by quarter to meet the binding commitment of each project. These amounts were summarized by quarter and the totals are shown at the bottom of the columns.

Since it was not necessary to provide loan funding to any project to meet the federal "first use" requirement, the projects listed in Chart 1 may be funded from the SRF.

All projects scheduled for funding with Iowa's SRF will be reviewed for consistency with appropriate plans developed under sections 205(j), 208, 303(e), 319 and 320 of the Clean Water Act, as amended. Evidence of this review and finding of consistency will be documented in each SRF project file. Should a project fail to meet this review criteria it may be bypassed as allowed by State rules. Chart 1A is a list of contingency projects which may be considered for loan assistance as bypass projects according to state rules without formal amendment of this intended use plan.

D. Develop SRF Payment Schedule

Iowa's draft payment schedule (see Chart 5) is based on the State's projection of binding commitments included in Chart 4 of this Intended Use Plan. The State has projected seven binding commitments for Section 212 projects through FY 1989. The administration costs of Iowa's SRF and the reserve for water quality management planning are also included in the payment projections. Iowa's payment schedule projects payments through FY 1989. Chart 6 was prepared to show the payment schedule for all funds in the SRF.

E. Develop SRF Disbursement Schedule

Iowa's disbursement schedule, shown in Chart 7, is based on the dates for binding commitments, construction start, and initiation of operation included in Chart 1.

Chart 7 displays projected letter-of-credit draw downs, summarized by quarter, to pay invoices submitted for SRF assisted projects. The disbursements which extend beyond FY 1990 have been condensed into the last column.

VII. METHOD OF AMENDMENT OF THE INTENDED USE PLAN

This intended use plan will be followed by the State in administering FY 1989 SRF funds. Public participation in the development of the IUP is required by EPA. Any revisions of the goals, policies and method of distribution of funds, including the list of loan projects, must be addressed by a revision of the IUP including opportunity for public participation. Minor adjustments in funding schedules, loan amounts and use of bypass provisions including funding of projects on the contingency list are allowed by the procedures of this IUP and state rules for administration of the SRF without public notification.

VIII. PUBLIC REVIEW AND COMMENT

On _____ a public meeting (announced in newspapers throughout the State) was held to review Iowa's FY 1989 Intended Use Plan, including the list of projects which might be assisted with SRF funds. The comment period remained open for ten days after the hearing. Issues raised at the hearing were discussed in depth. A responsiveness summary was prepared and sent to the concerned parties. A summary of the results of these public participation activities is attached (Appendix A).

APPENDIX A (1)

NOTICE OF PUBLIC MEETING

IOWA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION DIVISION

The following notice appeared on _____
in the _____, which are the
major newspapers in the State of Iowa.

Newspaper Advertisement

APPENDIX A (2)

PUBLIC MEETING SUMMARY

A2

WF-1.271/rg

Chart 1: FY 89 Intended Use Plan Projects - Specific Information

Chart 1 Part 1: Section 212 Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW)

<u>Project Name</u>		Project Number	<u>Discharge Requirements</u>			Need Categories*	Enforceable Requirement	Assistance Amount (\$1000)	Binding Commitment Date	Construct Start Date	Initiate Operation Date
Communities Served			CBOD	TSS	Other						
Des Moines ICA	192001-01	25	30	5.5	NH3	IV B		8580	5/89	7/89	9/90
Iowa Falls	192002-01	25	30			I, IIIA		700	5/89	7/89	7/90
Edgewood	192003-01	25	30			I		450	3/89	4/89	11/90
Ft. Dodge	192004-01	25	30	13	NH3	I		1200	3/89	4/89	1/90
Albia	192005-01	25	30			IV B		1200	5/89	6/89	7/90
Washington	192006-01	25	30	7	NH3	I,II,IV B		560	5/89	6/89	7/90
Oskaloosa	192007-01	25	30	8	NH3	I, II		1014	4/89	6/89	7/90

Part 1 Total 13,704

Chart 1 Part 2: Section 603(d)(7) Program Administration

<u>Project Name</u>		Project Number	<u>Discharge Requirements</u>			Need Categories	Enforceable Requirement	Assistance Amount (\$1000)	Binding Commitment Date	Construct Start Date	Initiate Operation Date
Communities Served			CBOD	TSS	Other						
PCM-ADM			N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	477	1/89	N/A	N/A

Part 2 Total 477

Chart 1 Part 3: Section 205(j) Water Quality Management Planning

<u>Project Name</u>		Project Number	<u>Discharge Requirements</u>			Need Categories	Enforceable Requirement	Assistance Amount (\$1000)	Binding Commitment Date	Construct Start Date	Initiate Operation Date
Communities Served			CBOD	TSS	Other						
205(j)			N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	119	1/89	N/A	N/A

Part 3 Total 119

FY GRAND TOTAL 14300

*** Key to Need Categories**

- I - Secondary treatment
- II - Treatment more stringent than secondary
- IIIA - Infiltration/Inflow correction
- IIIB - Major sewer system rehabilitation
- IVA - New collectors and appurtenances
- IVB - New interceptors and appurtenances
- V - Correction of combined sewer overflows

Chart 1A: FY89 Intended Use Plan Contingency Projects - Specific Information

<u>Project Name</u>		<u>Discharge Requirements</u>			Need Categories*	Enforceable Requirement	Assistance Amount (\$1000)	Binding Commitment Date	Construct Start Date	Initiate Operation Date
Communities Served	Project Number	CBOD	TSS	Other						
Winterset		25	30	10.5 NH3	I, II, IIIA		1000	9/89	7/90	7/91
Coralville		25	30		I, IIIA, IVB		500	9/89	11/89	7/90
Durant		25	30		I, IVB		75	9/89	4/90	10/90
Waterloo		25	30	21 NH3	I		4500	9/89	10/89	7/91

* Key to Need Categories

- I - Secondary treatment
- II - Treatment more stringent than secondary
- IIIA - Infiltration/Inflow correction
- IIIB - Major sewer system rehabilitation
- IVA - New collectors and appurtenances
- IVB - New interceptors and appurtenances
- V - Correction of combined sewer overflows

Chart 2: Source of SRF Funds for FY 89

Source of Funds	Part 1 Totals Amount (\$1000)
FY 89 Capitalization Grant	11.917
FY 89 Section 205(M) Transfer	0
FY 89 State Match	2.383
State Contribution in Excess of Match	0
Anticipated SRF Earnings	0
Leveraged Funds	0
In Excess of Capitalization Grants	0
In Excess of State Match	0
Repayments - Principal	0
Repayments - Interest	0
TOTALS	14.300

Chart 3: Statutory Limits on SRF Funds FY 89 (\$1000)*

	Part 1 Total
1. Minimum amount of funds to be used for projects which meet "first-use" requirements	14,300
2. Minimum amount of funds to be used for 212 projects which meet Title II requirements	11,917
3. Maximum amount to be used for SRF administration (4% of cap. grant)	477
4. Maximum amount to be used for Governor's discretionary 20% for otherwise ineligible categories	2,383
5. Maximum amount to be used for projects which do not have to meet Title II requirements	2,383

*HOW IOWA WILL MEET THE STATUTORY LIMITS

1. This amount of money in the SRF must be provided to projects which meet the "first-use" requirements. Since all of Iowa's NMP cities have passed the "first-use" test, there are no needs for projects to meet the "first-use" requirement.
2. This amount is the amount of the EPA capitalization grant. Iowa has proposed that all loan projects defined in Section 212 will meet Title II requirements.
3. The state intends to reserve the full 4% of its capitalization grant for SRF administration.
4. This is the maximum amount that can be designated for work defined as categories IIIB, IVA, and V by the Clean Water Act. Iowa has presented none of these categories for loan funding in FY 1989.
5. This amounts to the state match amount or everything in the SRF above the capitalization grants. Iowa rules require that all Section 212 projects will meet Title II requirements, thereby staying within this maximum. Since no Section 319 or 320 projects are proposed in FY 1989, this amount will be banked toward meeting federal equivalency requirements in future years.

Chart 4: Loan List - Projected Binding Commitments by Quarter

Chart 4: Loan List Projected Binding Commitments 7-2

Project Name Communities Served	Project Number	Binding Commitments								TOTAL
		FISCAL YEAR 1989				FISCAL YEAR 1990				
		QTR 1	QTR 2	QTR 3	QTR 4	QTR 1	QTR 2	QTR 3	QTR 4	
Section 212 POTW Projects										
Des Moines ICA	192001-01			8580						8580
Iowa Falls	192002-01			700						700
Edgewood	192003-01			450						450
Ft. Dodge	192004-01			1200						1200
Albia	192005-01			1200						1200
Washington	192006-01			560						560
Oskaloosa	192007 01			1014						1014
Program Adm			477							477
205(j)			119							119
TOTALS		0	596	13704	0	0	0	0	0	14300
CUM TOTALS		0	596	14300	14300	14300	14300	14300	14300	

Note: The incremental payments to Iowa and the binding commitments are assumed to occur during the same quarter. If a binding commitment comes very early in the quarter (first 2 weeks), a larger payment may be needed in the previous quarter to prevent project delay.

Chart 5: FY 89 Payment Schedule

Projected increases in access to SRF letter of credit (of \$11.9 million capitalization grant)

SRF PAYMENTS (\$1000)								
FISCAL YEAR 1989				FISCAL YEAR 1990				TOTAL
QTR 1	QTR 2	QTR 3	QTR 4	QTR 1	QTR 2	QTR 3	QTR 4	
0	497	11,420	0	0	0	0	0	11,917

Note: Each quarterly payment represents not more than 83% of binding commitments.

Chart 6: Source and Allocation of SRF Funds by Quarter (Federal Fiscal Years)

Source of Funds	Part 1 Totals Amount (\$1000)	PART II - PAYMENT SCHEDULE (\$1000)							
		FISCAL YEAR 1989				FISCAL YEAR 1990			
		QTR 1	QTR 2	QTR 3	QTR 4	QTR 1	QTR 2	QTR 3	QTR 4
FY 89 Capitalization Grant	11.917		497	11.420	0				
FY 89 Section 205(N) Transfer	0								
FY 89 State Match	2,383		99	2,284	0				
State Contribution in Excess of Match	0								
Anticipated SRF Earnings	0								
Leveraged Funds									
In Excess of Capitalization Grants	0								
In Excess of State Match	0								
Repayments - Principal	0								
Repayments - Interest	0								
TOTALS	14,300	0	596	13,704	0	0	0	0	0
CUM EPA GRANT		0	497	11.917	11.917	11.917	11.917	11.917	11.917
CUM STATE MATCH		0	99	2,383	2,383	2,383	2,383	2,383	2,393
STATE MATCH AS % OF EPA GRANT			20.0%	20.0%	20.0%	20.0%	20.0%	20.0%	20.0%

Chart 7: Projected by Project Level Disbursements (\$1000)
Based on Disbursement Start Date
(FY 89 State Allotment: \$20 million)

PROJECT NAME				SRE DISBURSEMENTS										
Communities Served	Project Number	Const Start Date	Eligible Cost	FISCAL YEAR 1989				FISCAL YEAR 1990					OUT YEAR**	
				QTR 1	QTR 2	QTR 3	QTR 4	QTR 1	QTR 2	QTR 3	QTR 4			
Section 212 POTW Projects														
Des Moines ICA	192001-01	7/89	8580			1000	1000	1500	1500	1500	1500	580		
Iowa Falls	192002-01	7/89	700				175	175	175					
Edgewood	192003-01	4/89	450							150	150	150		
Ft. Dodge	192004-01	4/89	1200			200	300	300	300	100				
Albia	192005-01	6/89	1200			100	250	250	300	250	50			
Washington	192006-01	6/89	560			50	150	150	100	100	10			
Oskaloosa	192007 01	6/89	1014			80	200	200	250	250	34			
Program Adm.						119	119	119	120					
205(j)						30	30	30	29					
TOTALS				0	149	1579	2224	2724	2625	2525	1744	730		
CUM TOTALS				0	149	1728	3952	6676	9301	11826	13570	14300		
FY TOTALS					FY 89		3952		FY 90		9618	730		

** Disbursements which extend beyond FY 1990.

Mr. Stokes explained the SRF Intended Use Plan and outlined the following corrections to the Assistance Amount column shown on Chart 1, page 7: Des Moines should be 9,284; Oskaloosa should be 1,435; Part 1 Total should be 14,829; PGM-ADM should be 515; Part 2 Total should be 515; 205(j) should be 129, and Part 3 Total should be 129. He further explained that the 20% state match would be 2.58 million, rather than 2.38 million.

Motion was made by Catherine Dunn to approve for public comment, the State Revolving Fund Intended Use Plan. Seconded by Donna Hammitt. Motion carried unanimously.

EMERGENCY ADOPTED RULE--CHAPTER 135, UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK RULES

Allan Stokes, Division Administrator, Environmental Protection Division, presented the following item.

The U.S. EPA recently adopted new regulations addressing the installation of underground storage tanks; including leak detection and monitoring systems. These federal rules take effect in late December 1988.

The state currently has in place interim rules addressing these same subjects. These rules were adopted as mandated by Iowa law. That law also requires, however, that once federal regulations are adopted the state shall immediately take measures to bring its rules into conformance with federally adopted regulations; and that state rules shall not be more stringent than federal regulations.

The attached rules will bring the state regulations into conformance with federal rules as adopted. Effective dates for installation of leak detection and monitoring systems coincide with effective dates under federal rules. The commission will be asked to emergency adopt and implement these rules. In as much as the federal rules are less restrictive than current state interim standards, adoption will not present a burden to the effected public.

- CHAPTER 135 -- TECHNICAL STANDARDS AND CORRECTIVE ACTION REQUIREMENTS FOR OWNERS AND OPERATORS OF UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANKS

567--135.1(455B) -- Authority, Purpose and Applicability.

135.1(1) Authority.

135.1(2) Purpose.

135.1(3) Applicability.

135.1(4) Interim prohibition for deferred UST systems.

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567--135.2(455B) -- Definitions.

567--135.3(455B) -- UST Systems: Design, Construction, Installation and Notification.

- 135.3(1) Performance standards for new UST systems.
- 135.3(2) Upgrading of existing UST systems.
- 135.3(3) Notification requirements.
- 135.3(4) Farm and residential tanks.
- 135.3(5) Registration tags and annual tank fee.
- 135.3(6) Petroleum underground storage tank amnesty program.

567--135.4(455B) -- General Operating Requirements.

- 135.4(1) Spill and overfill control.
- 135.4(2) Operation and maintenance of corrosion protection.
- 135.4(3) Compatibility.
- 135.4(4) Repairs allowed.
- 135.4(5) Reporting and record keeping.

567--135.5(455B) -- Release Detection.

- 135.5(1) General requirements for all UST systems.
- 135.5(2) Requirements for petroleum UST systems.
- 135.5(3) Requirements for hazardous substance UST systems.
- 135.5(4) Methods of release detection for tanks.
- 135.5(5) Methods of release detection for piping.
- 135.5(6) Release detection record keeping.

567--135.6(455B) -- Release Reporting, Investigation, and Confirmation.

- 135.6(1) Reporting of suspected releases.
- 135.6(2) Investigation due to off-site impacts.
- 135.6(3) Release investigation and confirmation steps.
- 135.6(4) Reporting and cleanup of spills and overfills.

567--135.7(455B) -- Release Response and Corrective Action for UST Systems Containing Petroleum or Hazardous Substances.

- 135.7(1) General.
- 135.7(2) Initial response.
- 135.7(3) Initial abatement measures and site check.
- 135.7(4) Initial site characterization.
- 135.7(5) Free product removal.
- 135.7(6) Investigations for soil and groundwater cleanup.
- 135.7(7) Corrective action plan.
- 135.7(8) Public participation.

567--135.8(455B) -- Out-of-Service UST Systems and Closure.

- 135.8(1) Temporary closure.
- 135.8(2) Permanent closure and changes-in-service.
- 135.8(3) Assessing the site at closure or change-in-service.
- 135.8(4) Applicability to previously closed UST systems.
- 135.8(5) Closure records.

Chapter 135
Underground Storage Tanks

567--135.1(455B) Authority, purpose and applicability.

135.1(1) Authority. Iowa Code Chapter 455B, Division IV, Part 8 authorizes the department to regulate underground tanks used for storage of regulated substances, and to adopt rules relating to detection, prevention and correction of releases of regulated substances from such tanks, maintenance of financial responsibility by owners or operators of such tanks, new tank performance standards, notice and reporting requirements, and designation of regulated substances.

135.1(2) Purpose. The purpose of these rules is to protect the public health and safety and the natural resources of Iowa by timely and appropriate detection, prevention and correction of releases of regulated substances from underground storage tanks (UST).

135.1(3) Applicability.

a. The requirements of this chapter apply to all owners and operators of an UST system as defined in 135.2 except as otherwise provided in paragraphs "b", "c", and "d" of this subrule. Any UST system listed in paragraph "c" of this subrule must meet the requirements of 135.1(4).

b. The following UST systems are excluded from the requirements of this chapter:

(1) Any UST system holding hazardous wastes listed or identified under Subtitle C of the Solid Waste Disposal Act, or a mixture of such hazardous waste and other regulated substances.

(2) Any wastewater treatment tank system that is part of a wastewater treatment facility regulated under Section 402 or 307(b) of the federal Clean Water Act.

(3) Equipment or machinery that contains regulated substances for operational purposes such as hydraulic lift tanks and electrical equipment tanks.

(4) Any UST system whose capacity is 110 gallons or less.

(5) Any UST system that contains a de minimus concentration of regulated substances.

(6) Any emergency spill or overflow containment UST system that is expeditiously emptied after use.

c. Deferrals. Rules 135.3, 135.4, 135.5 135.6 and 135.8 do not apply to any of the following types of UST systems:

(1) Wastewater treatment tank systems;

(2) Any UST systems containing radioactive material that are regulated under the federal Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 USC 2011 and following);

(3) Any UST system that is part of an emergency generator system at nuclear power generation facilities regulated by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission under 10 CFR 50 Appendix A;

(4) Airport hydrant fuel distribution systems; and

(5) UST systems with field-constructed tanks.

d. Deferrals. Rule 135.5 does not apply to any UST system that stores fuel solely for use by emergency power generators.

135.1(4) Interim Prohibition for deferred UST systems.

a. No person may install an UST system listed in 135.1(3)"c" for the purpose of storing regulated substances unless the UST system (whether of single- or double-wall construction):

(1) Will prevent releases due to corrosion or structural failure for the operational life of the UST system;

(2) Is cathodically protected against corrosion, constructed of noncorrodible material, steel clad with a noncorrodible material, or designed in a manner to prevent the release or threatened release of any stored substance; and

(3) Is constructed or lined with material that is compatible with the stored substance.

b. Notwithstanding paragraph "a" of this subrule, an UST system without corrosion protection may be installed at a site that is determined by a corrosion expert not to be corrosive enough to cause it to have a release due to corrosion during its operating life. Owners and operators must maintain records that demonstrate compliance with the requirements of this paragraph for the remaining life of the tank.

(Note: The National Association of Corrosion Engineers Standard RP-02-85, "Control of External Corrosion on Metallic Buried, Partially Buried, or Submerged Liquid Storage Systems," may be used as guidance for complying with paragraph "b" of this subrule.)

567--135.2(455B) Definitions.

"Aboveground release" means any release to the surface of the land or to surface water. This includes, but is not limited to, releases from the above-ground portion of an UST system and above-ground releases associated with overfills and transfer operations as the regulated substance moves to or from an UST system.

"Ancillary equipment" means any devices including, but not limited to, such devices as piping, fittings, flanges, valves, and pumps used to distribute, meter, or control the flow of regulated substances to and from an UST.

"Belowground release" means any release to the subsurface of the land and to groundwater. This includes, but is not limited to, releases from the belowground portions of an underground storage tank system and belowground releases associated with overfills and transfer operations as the regulated substance moves to or from an underground storage tank.

"Beneath the surface of the ground" means beneath the ground surface or otherwise covered with earthen materials.

"Cathodic protection" is a technique to prevent corrosion of a metal surface by making that surface the cathode of an electrochemical cell. For example, a tank system can be cathodically protected through the application of either galvanic anodes or impressed current.

"Cathodic protection tester" means a person who can demonstrate an understanding of the principles and measurements of all common types of cathodic protection systems as applied to buried or submerged metal piping and tank systems. At a minimum, such persons must have education and experience in soil resistivity, stray current, structure-to-soil potential, and component

electrical isolation measurements of buried metal piping and tank systems.

"CERCLA" means the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980, as amended.

"Compatible" means the ability of two or more substances to maintain their respective physical and chemical properties upon contact with one another for the design life of the tank system under conditions likely to be encountered in the UST.

"Connected piping" means all underground piping including valves, elbows, joints, flanges, and flexible connectors attached to a tank system through which regulated substances flow. For the purpose of determining how much piping is connected to any individual UST system, the piping that joins two UST systems should be allocated equally between them.

"Consumptive use" with respect to heating oil means consumed on the premises.

"Corrosion expert" means a person who, by reason of thorough knowledge of the physical sciences and the principles of engineering and mathematics acquired by a professional education and related practical experience, is qualified to engage in the practice of corrosion control on buried or submerged metal piping systems and metal tanks. Such a person must be accredited or certified as being qualified by the National Association of Corrosion Engineers or be a registered professional engineer who has certification or licensing that includes education and experience in corrosion control of buried or submerged metal piping systems and metal tanks.

"Department" means Iowa Department of Natural Resources.

"Dielectric material" means a material that does not conduct direct electrical current. Dielectric coatings are used to electrically isolate UST systems from the surrounding soils. Dielectric bushings are used to electrically isolate portions of the UST system (e.g., tank from piping).

"Electrical equipment" means underground equipment that contains dielectric fluid that is necessary for the operation of equipment such as transformers and buried electrical cable.

"Excavation zone" means the volume containing the tank system and backfill material bounded by the ground surface, walls, and floor of the pit and trenches into which the UST system is placed at the time of installation.

"Existing tank system" means a tank system used to contain an accumulation of regulated substances or for which installation has commenced on or before January 14, 1987. Installation is considered to have commenced if:

(1) the owner or operator has obtained all federal, state, and local approvals or permits necessary to begin physical construction of the site or installation of the tank system; and if,

(2) (a) either a continuous on-site physical construction or installation program has begun; or,

(b) the owner or operator has entered into contractual obligations--which cannot be cancelled or modified without substantial loss--for physical construction at the site or

installation of the tank system to be completed within a reasonable time.

"Farm tank" is a tank located on a tract of land devoted to the production of crops or raising animals, including fish, and associated residences and improvements. A farm tank must be located on the farm property. "Farm" includes fish hatcheries, rangeland and nurseries with growing operations.

"Flow-through process tank" is a tank that forms an integral part of a production process through which there is a steady, variable, recurring, or intermittent flow of materials during the operation of the process. Flowthrough process tanks do not include tanks used for the storage of materials prior to their introduction into the production process or for the storage of finished products or by-products from the production process.

"Free product" refers to a regulated substance that is present as a nonaqueous phase liquid (e.g., liquid not dissolved in water.)

"Gathering lines" means any pipeline, equipment, facility, or building used in the transportation of oil or gas during oil or gas production or gathering operations.

"Hazardous substance UST system" means an underground storage tank system that contains a hazardous substance defined in section 101(14) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 (but not including any substance regulated as a hazardous waste under subtitle C) or any mixture of such substances and petroleum, and which is not a petroleum UST system.

"Heating oil" means petroleum that is No. 1, No. 2, No. 4-light, No. 4--heavy, No. 5-light, No. 5-heavy, and No. 6 technical grades of fuel oil; other residual fuel oils (including Navy Special Fuel Oil and Bunker C); and other fuels when used as substitutes for one of these fuel oils. Heating oil is typically used in the operation of heating equipment, boilers, or furnaces.

"Hydraulic lift tank" means a tank holding hydraulic fluid for a closed-loop mechanical system that uses compressed air or hydraulic fluid to operate lifts, elevators, and other similar devices.

"Liquid trap" means sumps, well cellars, and other traps used in association with oil and gas production, gathering, and extraction operations (including gas production plants), for the purpose of collecting oil, water, and other liquids. These liquid traps may temporarily collect liquids for subsequent disposition or reinjection into a production or pipeline stream, or may collect and separate liquids from a gas stream.

"Maintenance" means the normal operational upkeep to prevent an underground storage tank system from releasing product.

"Motor fuel" means petroleum or a petroleum-based substance that is motor gasoline, aviation gasoline, No. 1 or No. 2 diesel fuel, or any grade of gasohol, and is typically used in the operation of a motor engine.

"New tank system" means a tank system that will be used to contain an accumulation of regulated substances and for which installation has commenced after January 14, 1987. (See also "Existing Tank System.")

"Noncommercial purposes" with respect to motor fuel means not for resale.

"On the premises where stored" with respect to heating oil means UST systems located on the same property where the stored heating oil is used.

"Operational life" refers to the period beginning when installation of the tank system has commenced until the time the tank system is properly closed under rule 135.8.

"Operator" means any person in control of, or having responsibility for, the daily operation of the UST system.

"Overfill release" is a release that occurs when a tank is filled beyond its capacity, resulting in a discharge of the regulated substance to the environment.

"Owner" means: (a) in the case of an UST system in use on July 1, 1985, or brought into use after that date, any person who owns an UST system used for storage, use, or dispensing of regulated substances; and (b) in the case of any UST system in use before July 1, 1985, but no longer in use on that date, any person who owned such UST immediately before the discontinuation of its use.

"Person" means an individual, trust, firm, joint stock company, federal agency, corporation, state, municipality, commission, political subdivision of a state, or any interstate body.

"Person" also includes a consortium, a joint venture, a commercial entity, and the United States Government.

"Petroleum UST system" means an underground storage tank system that contains petroleum or a mixture of petroleum with de minimus quantities of other regulated substances. Such systems include those containing motor fuels, jet fuels, distillate fuel oils, residual fuel oils, lubricants, petroleum solvents, and used oils.

"Pipe" or "Piping" means a hollow cylinder or tubular conduit that is constructed of non-earthen materials.

"Pipeline facilities (including gathering lines)" are new and existing pipe rights-of-way and any associated equipment, facilities, or buildings.

"Regulated substance" means an element, compound, mixture, solution or substance which, when released into the environment, may present substantial danger to the public health or welfare or the environment. Regulated substance includes (a) substances designated in Table 302.4 of 40 CFR Part 302 (September 13, 1988), (b) substances which exhibit the characteristics identified in 40 CFR 261.20 through 261.24 (May 10, 1984) and which are not excluded from regulation as a hazardous waste under 40 CFR 261.4(b) (May 10, 1984), (c) any substance defined in section 101(14) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) of 1980 (but not including any substance regulated as a hazardous waste under subtitle C), and (d) petroleum, including crude oil or any fraction thereof that is liquid at standard conditions of temperature and pressure (60 degrees Fahrenheit and 14.7 pounds per square inch absolute). The term "regulated substance" includes but is not limited to petroleum and petroleum-based substances comprised of a complex blend of hydrocarbons derived from crude oil through processes of separation, conversion,

upgrading, and finishing, such as motor fuels, jet fuels, distillate fuel oils, residual fuel oils, lubricants, petroleum solvents, and used oils.

"Release" means any spilling, leaking, emitting, discharging, escaping, leaching or disposing from an UST into groundwater, surface water or subsurface soils.

"Release detection" means determining whether a release of a regulated substance has occurred from the UST system into the environment or into the interstitial space between the UST system and its secondary barrier or secondary containment around it.

"Repair" means to restore a tank or UST system component that has caused a release of product from the UST system.

"Residential tank" is a tank located on property used primarily for dwelling purposes.

"SARA" means the federal Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986.

"Septic tank" is a water-tight covered receptacle designed to receive or process, through liquid separation or biological digestion, the sewage discharged from a building sewer. The effluent from such receptacle is distributed for disposal through the soil and settled solids and scum from the tank are pumped out periodically and hauled to a treatment facility.

"Storm-water or wastewater collection system" means piping, pumps, conduits, and any other equipment necessary to collect and transport the flow of surface water run-off resulting from precipitation, or domestic, commercial, or industrial wastewater to and from retention areas or any areas where treatment is designated to occur. The collection of storm water and wastewater does not include treatment except where incidental to conveyance.

"Surface impoundment" is a natural topographic depression, man-made excavation, or diked area formed primarily of earthen materials (although it may be lined with man-made materials) that is not an injection well.

"Tank" is a stationary device designed to contain an accumulation of regulated substances and constructed of non-earthen materials (e.g., concrete, steel, plastic) that provide structural support.

"Underground area" means an underground room, such as a basement, cellar, shaft or vault, providing enough space for physical inspection of the exterior of the tank situated on or above the surface of the floor.

"Underground release" means any belowground release.

"Underground storage tank" or "UST" means any one or combination of tanks (including underground pipes connected thereto) that is used to contain an accumulation of regulated substances, and the volume of which (including the volume of underground pipes connected thereto) is 10 percent or more beneath the surface of the ground. This term does not include any:

(a) Farm or residential tank of 1,100 gallons or less capacity used for storing motor fuel for noncommercial purposes. Subsection 455B.471 of the Code of Iowa requires those tanks existing prior to July 1, 1987 to be registered. Tanks installed

on or after July 1, 1987 must comply with all underground storage tank rules;

(b) Tank used for storing heating oil for consumptive use on the premises where stored;

(c) Septic tank;

(d) Pipeline facility (including gathering lines) regulated under:

(1) The Natural Gas Pipeline Safety Act of 1968 (49 U.S.C. App. 1671, et seq.), or

(2) The Hazardous Liquid Pipeline Safety Act of 1979 (49 U.S.C. App. 2001, et seq.), or

(3) Which is an intrastate pipeline facility regulated under state laws comparable to the provisions of the law referred to in paragraph "d"(1) or "d"(2) of this definition;

(e) Surface impoundment, pit, pond, or lagoon;

(f) Storm-water or wastewater collection system;

(g) Flow-through process tank;

(h) Liquid trap or associated gathering lines directly related to oil or gas production and gathering operations; or

(i) Storage tank situated in an underground area (such as a basement, cellar, mineworking, drift, shaft, or tunnel) if the storage tank is situated upon or above the surface of the floor.

The term "underground storage tank" or "UST" does not include any pipes connected to any tank which is described in paragraphs "a" through "i" of this definition.

"Upgrade" means the addition or retrofit of some systems such as cathodic protection, lining, or spill and overfill controls to improve the ability of an underground storage tank system to prevent the release of product.

"UST system" or "Tank system" means an underground storage tank, connected underground piping, underground ancillary equipment, and containment system, if any.

"Wastewater treatment tank" means a tank that is designed to receive and treat an influent wastewater through physical, chemical, or biological methods.

567--135.3(455B) UST Systems: Design, Construction, Installation and Notification.

135.3(1) Performance standards for new UST systems. In order to prevent releases due to structural failure, corrosion, or spills and overfills for as long as the UST system is used to store regulated substances, all owners and operators of new UST systems must meet the following requirements.

a. Tanks . Each tank must be properly designed and constructed, and any portion underground that routinely contains product must be protected from corrosion, in accordance with a code of practice developed by a nationally recognized association or independent testing laboratory as specified below:

(1) The tank is constructed of fiberglass-reinforced plastic; or

(Note: The following industry codes may be used to comply with paragraph "a" (1) of this subrule: Underwriters Laboratories Standard 1316, "Standard for Glass-Fiber-Reinforced Plastic Underground Storage Tanks for Petroleum Products"; Underwriter's

Laboratories of Canada CAN4-S615-MB3, "Standard for Reinforced Plastic Underground Tanks for Petroleum Products"; or American Society of Testing and Materials Standard D4021-86, "Standard Specification for Glass-Fiber-Reinforced Polyester Underground Petroleum Storage Tanks.")

(2) The tank is constructed of steel and cathodically protected in the following manner:

1. The tank is coated with a suitable dielectric material;
2. Field-installed cathodic protection systems are designed by a corrosion expert;
3. Impressed current systems are designed to allow determination of current operating status as required in 135.4(2)"c"; and
4. Cathodic protection systems are operated and maintained in accordance with 135.4(2) or according to guidelines established by the department; or

(Note: The following codes and standards may be used to comply with paragraph "a" (2) of this subrule: Steel Tank Institute "Specification for STI-P3 System of External Corrosion Protection of Underground Steel Storage Tanks"; Underwriters Laboratories Standard 1746, "Corrosion Protection Systems for Underground Storage Tanks"; Underwriters Laboratories of Canada CAN4-S603-M85, "Standard for Steel Underground Tanks for Flammable and Combustible Liquids," and CAN4-G03.1-M85, "Standard for Galvanic Corrosion Protection Systems for Underground Tanks for Flammable and Combustible Liquids," and CAN4-S631-M84, "Isolating Bushings for Steel Underground Tanks Protected with Coatings and Galvanic Systems"; or National Association of Corrosion Engineers Standard RP-02-85, "Control of External Corrosion on Metallic Buried, Partially Buried, or Submerged Liquid Storage Systems," and Underwriters Laboratories Standard 58, "Standard for Steel Underground Tanks for Flammable and Combustible Liquids.")

(3) The tank is constructed of a steel-fiberglass-reinforced plastic composite; or

(Note: The following industry codes may be used to comply with paragraph "a" (3) of this subrule: Underwriters Laboratories Standard 1746, "Corrosion Protection Systems for Underground Storage Tanks," or the Association for Composite Tanks ACT-I00, "Specification for the Fabrication of FRP Clad Underground Storage Tanks.")

(4) The tank is constructed of metal without additional corrosion protection measures provided that:

1. The tank is installed at a site that is determined by a corrosion expert not to be corrosive enough to cause it to have a release due to corrosion during its operating life; and
2. Owners and operators maintain records that demonstrate compliance with the requirements of paragraph (4)"1" for the remaining life of the tank; or

(5) The tank construction and corrosion protection are determined by the department to be designed to prevent the release or threatened release of any stored regulated substance in a manner that is no less protective of human health and the environment than paragraphs "a" (1) through (4) of this subrule.

b. Piping. The piping that routinely contains regulated substances and is in contact with the ground must be properly designed, constructed, and protected from corrosion in accordance with a code of practice developed by a nationally recognized association or independent testing laboratory as specified below:

(1) The piping is constructed of fiberglass-reinforced plastic; or

(Note: The following codes and standards may be used to comply with paragraph "b"(1) of this subrule: Underwriters Laboratories Subject 971, "UL Listed Non-Metal Pipe"; Underwriters Laboratories Standard 567, "Pipe Connectors for Flammable and Combustible and LP Gas; Underwriters Laboratories of Canada Guide ULC-107, "Glass Fiber Reinforced Plastic Pipe and Fittings for Flammable Liquids"; and Underwriters Laboratories of Canada Standard CAN 4-S633-M81, "Flexible Underground Nose Connectors.")

(2) The piping is constructed of steel and cathodically protected in the following manner:

1. The piping is coated with a suitable dielectric material;
2. Field-installed cathodic protection systems are designed by a corrosion expert;
3. Impressed current systems are designed to allow determination of current operating status as required in 135.4(2)"c"; and
4. Cathodic protection systems are operated and maintained in accordance with 135.4(2) or guidelines established by the department; or

(Note: The following codes and standards may be used to comply with paragraph "b"(2): National Fire Protection Association Standard 30, "Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code"; American Petroleum Institute Publication 1615, "Installation of Underground Petroleum Storage Systems"; American Petroleum Institute Publication 1632, "Cathodic Protection of Underground Petroleum Storage Tanks and Piping Systems"; and National Association of Corrosion Engineers Standard RP-01-69, "Control of External Corrosion on Submerged Metallic Piping Systems.")

(3) The piping is constructed of metal without additional corrosion protection measures provided that:

1. The piping is installed at a site that is determined by a corrosion expert to not be corrosive enough to cause it to have a release due to corrosion during its operating life; and
2. Owners and operators maintain records that demonstrate compliance with the requirements of paragraph (3)"1" for the remaining life of the piping; or

(Note: National Fire Protection Association Standard 30, "Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code"; and National Association of Corrosion Engineers Standard RP-01-69, "Control of External Corrosion on Submerged Metallic Piping Systems," may be used to comply with paragraph "b"(3) of this subrule.)

(4) The piping construction and corrosion protection are determined by the department to be designed to prevent the release or threatened release of any stored regulated substance in a manner that is no less protective of human health and the environment than the requirements in paragraphs "b"(1) through (3) of this subrule.

c. Spill and overfill prevention equipment.

(1) Except as provided in paragraph (2), to prevent spilling and overfilling associated with product transfer to the UST system, owners and operators must use the following spill and overfill prevention equipment:

1. Spill prevention equipment that will prevent release of product to the environment when the transfer hose is detached from the fill pipe (for example, a spill catchment basin); and

2. Overfill prevention equipment that will:

(A) Automatically shut off flow into the tank when the tank is no more than 95 percent full; or

(B) Alert the transfer operator when the tank is no more than 90 percent full by restricting the flow into the tank or triggering a high-level alarm.

(2) Owners and operators are not required to use the spill and overfill prevention equipment specified in paragraph (1) if:

1. Alternative equipment is used that is determined by the department to be no less protective of human health and the environment than the equipment specified in subparagraph (1)"1" or "2" of this paragraph; or

2. The UST system is filled by transfers of no more than 25 gallons at one time.

d. Installation. All tanks and piping must be properly installed in accordance with a code of practice developed by a nationally recognized association or independent testing laboratory and in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

(Note: Tank and piping system installation practices and procedures described in the following codes may be used to comply with the requirements of paragraph "d" of this subrule: American Petroleum Institute Publication 1615, "Installation of Underground Petroleum Storage System"; Petroleum Equipment Institute Publication RP100, "Recommended Practices for Installation of Underground Liquid Storage Systems"; or American National Standards Institute Standard 831.3, "Petroleum Refinery Piping," and American National Standards Institute Standard 831.4 "Liquid Petroleum Transportation Piping System.")

e. Certification of installation. All owners and operators must ensure that one or more of the following methods of certification, testing, or inspection is used to demonstrate compliance with paragraph "d" of this subrule by providing a certification of compliance on the UST notification form in accordance with 135.3(3).

(1) The installer has been certified by the tank and piping manufacturers; or

(2) The installer has been certified or licensed by the department; or

(3) The installation has been inspected and certified by a registered professional engineer with education and experience in UST system installation; or

(4) The installation has been inspected and approved by the department; or

(5) All work listed in the manufacturer's installation checklists has been completed; or

(6) The owner and operator have complied with another method for ensuring compliance with paragraph "d" that is determined by the department to be no less protective of human health and the environment.

135.3(2) Upgrading of existing UST systems.

a. Alternatives allowed. Not later than December 22, 1998, all existing UST systems must comply with one of the following requirements:

(1) New UST system performance standards under 135.3(1);

(2) The upgrading requirements in paragraphs "b" through "d" below; or

(3) Closure requirements under rule 135.8, including applicable requirements for corrective action under rule 135.7.

b. Tank upgrading requirements. Steel tanks must be upgraded to meet one of the following requirements in accordance with a code of practice developed by a nationally recognized association or independent testing laboratory:

(1) Interior lining. A tank may be upgraded by internal lining if:

1. The lining is installed in accordance with the requirements of 135.4(4), and

2. Within 10 years after lining, and every 5 years thereafter, the lined tank is internally inspected and found to be structurally sound with the lining still performing in accordance with original design specifications.

(2) Cathodic protection. A tank may be upgraded by cathodic protection if the cathodic protection system meets the requirements of 135.3(1)"a"(2)"2", "3", and "4" and the integrity of the tank is ensured using one of the following methods:

1. The tank is internally inspected and assessed to ensure that the tank is structurally sound and free of corrosion holes prior to installing the cathodic protection system; or

2. The tank has been installed for less than 10 years and is monitored monthly for releases in accordance with 135.5(4)"d" through "h"; or

3. The tank has been installed for less than 10 years and is assessed for corrosion holes by conducting two (2) tightness tests that meet the requirements of 135.5(4)"c". The first tightness test must be conducted prior to installing the cathodic protection system. The second tightness test must be conducted between three (3) and six (6) months following the first operation of the cathodic protection system; or

4. The tank is assessed for corrosion holes by a method that is determined by the department to prevent releases in a manner that is no less protective of human health and the environment than subparagraphs "1" through "3".

(3) Internal lining combined with cathodic protection. A tank may be upgraded by both internal lining and cathodic protection if:

1. The lining is installed in accordance with the requirements of 135.4(4); and

2. The cathodic protection system meets the requirements of 135.3(1)"a"(2)"2", "3", and "4".

(Note: The following codes and standards may be used to comply with this subrule: American Petroleum Institute Publication 1631, "Recommended Practice for the Interior Lining of Existing Steel Underground Storage Tanks"; National Leak Prevention Association Standard 631, "Spill Prevention, Minimum 10 Year Life Extension of Existing Steel Underground Tanks by Lining Without the Addition of Cathodic Protection"; National Association of Corrosion Engineers Standard RP-02-85, "Control of External Corrosion on Metallic Buried, Partially Buried, or Submerged Liquid Storage Systems"; and American Petroleum Institute Publication 1632, "Cathodic Protection of Underground Petroleum Storage Tanks and Piping Systems.")

c. Piping upgrading requirements. Metal piping that routinely contains regulated substances and is in contact with the ground must be cathodically protected in accordance with a code of practice developed by a nationally recognized association or independent testing laboratory and must meet the requirements of 135.3(1)"b"(2)"2", "3", and "4".

(Note: The codes and standards listed in the note following 135.3(1)"b" (2) may be used to comply with this requirement.)

d. Spill and overflow prevention equipment. To prevent spilling and overflowing associated with product transfer to the UST system, all existing UST systems must comply with new UST system spill and overflow prevention equipment requirements specified in 135.3(1)"c".

135.3(3) Notification requirements.

a. Except as provided in paragraph "b", the owner of an underground storage tank existing on or before July 1, 1985, shall complete and submit to the department a copy of the notification form provided by the department by May 1, 1986.

b. The owner of an underground storage tank taken out of operation between January 1, 1974, and July 1, 1985, shall complete and submit to the department a copy of the notification form provided by the department by May 8, 1986, unless the owner knows the tank has been removed from the ground. For purposes of this subrule, "owner" means the person who owned the tank immediately before the discontinuation of the tank's use.

c. An owner which brings into use an underground storage tank after July 1, 1985, shall complete and submit to the department a copy of the notification form provided by the department within thirty (30) days of the existence of the tank.

d. All owners and operators of new UST systems must certify in the notification form compliance with the following requirements:

- (1) Installation of tanks and piping under 135.3(1)"e";
- (2) Cathodic protection of steel tanks and piping under 135.3(1)"a" and "b";
- (3) Financial responsibility under 455B.474 of the Code; and
- (4) Release detection under 135.5(2) and 135.5(3).

e. All owners and operators of new UST systems must ensure that the installer certifies in the notification form that the methods used to install the tanks and piping complies with the requirements in 135.3(1)"d".

f. Exemption from reporting requirement. Paragraphs "a" to "c" do not apply to an underground storage tank for which notice

was given pursuant to section 103, subsection c, of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liabilities Act of 1980. (42 U.S.C. Subsection 9603(c)).

g. Reporting fee. The notice by the owner to the department under paragraphs "a" to "c" shall be accompanied by a fee of \$10 for each tank included in the notice.

h. Notification requirement for persons who deposit a regulated substance in a underground tank. Any person who deposits a regulated substance in an underground tank shall notify, in writing, the owner or operator of such tank of the obligations specified in paragraphs "a" to "c". Notification may be made by personal delivery of the notification form provided by the department.

i. Notification requirement for a person who sells a tank. A person who sells a tank intended to be used in Iowa as an underground storage tank shall notify, in writing, the purchaser of the tank of the obligations specified in paragraph "c."

j. It is unlawful for a person to place a regulated substance in an underground storage tank that has not been registered in accordance with this rule, except that the deposit is allowed one time provided:

(1) The person reports the unregistered tank to the department.

(2) The person provides the owner or operator with a registration form and informs the owner or operator of the registration requirements.

k. When a supplier or deliverer of a regulated substance reports an unregistered tank to the department, the owner or operator of that tank has 15 days from the date that the department receives the notice to register the tank with the department. If registration is not received within the 15-day period, the registration fee will be \$25.

135.3(4) Farm and residential tanks.

a. The owner or operator of a farm or residential tank of 1,100 gallons or less capacity used for storing motor fuel for noncommercial purposes is subject to the requirements of this subrule.

b. Tanks under this subrule installed before July 1, 1987, must report the tank on a notification form by July 1, 1989, but are not required to pay a registration fee.

c. Tanks under this subrule that were installed on or after July 1, 1987, must comply with all the underground storage tank regulations.

135.3(5) Registration tags and annual management fee.

a. Tanks of 1,100 gallons or less capacity that have registered with the department will be issued a permanent registration tag.

b. The owner or operator of tanks over 1,000 gallons capacity must submit a tank management fee of \$15 per tank each year by January 15. The first fee is due on January 15, 1988. A one-year registration tag will then be issued for the period from April 1 to March 31.

c. The owner or operator shall affix the tag to the fill pipe of the underground storage tank where it will be readily visible.

d. A person who conveys or deposits a regulated substance shall inspect the underground storage tank to determine the existence or absence of the registration tag. If the tag is not affixed to the fill pipe, the person may not deposit the substance in the tank except as allowed in 135.3(3)"j".

135.3(6) Petroleum underground storage tank registration amnesty program.

a. A petroleum underground storage tank required to be registered under 135.3(3) and 135.3(4), which has not been registered prior to July 1, 1988, may be registered under the following conditions:

(1) The tank registration fee under 135.3(3)"g" shall accompany the registration.

(2) The storage tank management fee of fifteen dollars per tank under 135.3(5) shall be paid for past years in which the tank should have been registered.

b. If a tank is registered under this subrule on or prior to October 1, 1989, penalties under section 455B.477 of the Code shall be waived.

567--135.4(455B) General Operating Requirements.

135.4(1) Spill and overfill control.

a. Owners and operators must ensure that releases due to spilling or overfilling do not occur. The owner and operator must ensure that the volume available in the tank is greater than the volume of product to be transferred to the tank before the transfer is made and that the transfer operation is monitored constantly to prevent overfilling and spilling.

(Note: The transfer procedures described in National Fire Protection Association Publication 385 may be used to comply with paragraph "a" of this subrule. Further guidance on spill and overfill prevention appears in American Petroleum Institute Publication 1621, "Recommended Practice for Bulk Liquid Stock Control at Retail Outlets," and National Fire Protection Association Standard 30, "Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code.")

b. The owner and operator must report, investigate, and clean up any spills and overfills in accordance with 135.6(4).

135.4(2) Operation and maintenance of corrosion protection.

All owners and operators of steel UST systems with corrosion protection must comply with the following requirements to ensure that releases due to corrosion are prevented for as long as the UST system is used to store regulated substances:

a. All corrosion protection systems must be operated and maintained to continuously provide corrosion protection to the metal components of that portion of the tank and piping that routinely contain regulated substances and are in contact with the ground.

b. All UST systems equipped with cathodic protection systems must be inspected for proper operation by a qualified cathodic protection tester in accordance with the following requirements:

(1) Frequency. All cathodic protection systems must be tested within 6 months of installation and at least every 3 years

thereafter or according to another reasonable time frame established by the department; and

(2) Inspection criteria. The criteria that are used to determine that cathodic protection is adequate as required by this subrule must be in accordance with a code of practice developed by a nationally recognized association.

(Note: National Association of Corrosion Engineers Standard RP-02-85, "Control of External Corrosion on Metallic Buried, Partially Buried, or Submerged Liquid Storage Systems," may be used to comply with paragraph "b"(2) of this subrule.)

c. UST systems with impressed current cathodic protection systems must also be inspected every 60 days to ensure the equipment is running properly.

d. For UST systems using cathodic protection, records of the operation of the cathodic protection must be maintained (in accordance with 135.4(5) to demonstrate compliance with the performance standards in this subrule. These records must provide the following:

(1) The results of the last three inspections required in paragraph "c"; and

(2) The results of testing from the last two inspections required in paragraph "b" of this subrule.

135.4(3) Compatibility.

Owners and operators must use an UST system made of or lined with materials that are compatible with the substance stored in the UST system.

(Note: Owners and operators storing alcohol blends may use the following codes to comply with the requirements of this subrule: American Petroleum Institute Publication 1626, "Storing and Handling Ethanol and Gasoline-Ethanol Blends at Distribution Terminals and Service Stations"; and American Petroleum Institute Publication 1627, "Storage and Handling of Gasoline-Methanol/Cosolvent Blends at Distribution Terminals and Service Stations.")

135.4(4) Repairs allowed.

Owners and operators of UST systems must ensure that repairs will prevent releases due to structural failure or corrosion as long as the UST system is used to store regulated substances. The repairs must meet the following requirements:

a. Repairs to UST systems must be properly conducted in accordance with a code of practice developed by a nationally recognized association or an independent testing laboratory.

(Note: The following codes and standards may be used to comply with paragraph "a" of this subrule: National Fire Protection Association Standard 30, "Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code"; American Petroleum Institute Publication 2200, "Repairing Crude Oil, Liquified Petroleum Gas, and Product Pipelines"; American Petroleum Institute Publication 1631, "Recommended Practice for the Interior Lining of Existing Steel Underground Storage Tanks"; and National Leak Prevention Association Standard 631, "Spill Prevention, Minimum 10 Year Life Extension of Existing Steel Underground Tanks by Lining Without the Addition of Cathodic Protection.")

b. Repairs to fiberglass-reinforced plastic tanks may be made by the manufacturer's authorized representatives or in accordance with a code of practice developed by a nationally recognized association or an independent testing laboratory.

c. Metal pipe sections and fittings that have released product as a result of corrosion or other damage must be replaced. Fiberglass pipes and fittings may be repaired in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications.

d. Repaired tanks and piping must be tightness tested in accordance with 135.5(4)"c" and 135.5(5)"b" within 30 days following the date of the completion of the repair except as provided in paragraphs (1) through (3), below:

(1) The repaired tank is internally inspected in accordance with a code of practice developed by a nationally recognized association or an independent testing laboratory; or

(2) The repaired portion of the UST system is monitored monthly for releases in accordance with a method specified in 135.5(4)"d" through "h"; or

(3) Another test method is used that is determined by the department to be no less protective of human health and the environment than those listed above.

e. Within 6 months following the repair of any cathodically protected UST system, the cathodic protection system must be tested in accordance with 135.4(2)"b" and "c" to ensure that it is operating properly.

f. UST system owners and operators must maintain records of each repair for the remaining operating life of the UST system that demonstrate compliance with the requirements of this subrule.

135.4(5) Reporting and record keeping.

Owners and operators of UST systems must cooperate fully with inspections, monitoring and testing conducted by the department, as well as requests for document submission, testing, and monitoring by the owner or operator pursuant to section 9005 of Subtitle I of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, as amended.

a. Reporting. Owners and operators must submit the following information to the department:

(1) Notification for all UST systems (135.3(3)), which includes certification of installation for new UST systems (135.3(1)"e");

(2) Reports of all releases including suspected releases (135.6(1)), spills and overfills (135.6(4)), and confirmed releases (135.7(2));

(3) Corrective actions planned or taken including initial abatement measures (135.7(3)), initial site characterization (135.7(4)), free product removal (135.7(5)), investigation of soil and groundwater cleanup (135.7(6)), and corrective action plan (135.7(7)); and

(4) A notification before permanent closure or change-in-service (135.8(2)).

b. Record keeping. Owners and operators must maintain the following information:

(1) A corrosion expert's analysis of site corrosion potential if corrosion protection equipment is not used (135.3(1)"a"(4)); (135.3(1)"b"(3)).

(2) Documentation of operation of corrosion protection equipment (135.4(2));

(3) Documentation of UST system repairs (135.4(4)"f");

(4) Recent compliance with release detection requirements (135.5(6)); and

(5) Results of the site investigation conducted at permanent closure (135.8(5)).

c. Availability and Maintenance of Records. Owners and operators must keep the records required either:

(1) At the UST site and immediately available for inspection by the department; or

(2) At a readily available alternative site and be provided for inspection to the department upon request.

(Note: In the case of permanent closure records required under 135.8(5), owners and operators are also provided with the additional alternative of mailing closure records to the department if they cannot be kept at the site or an alternative site as indicated above.)

567--135.5(455B) Release Detection.

135.5(1) General requirements for all UST systems.

a. Owners and operators of new and existing UST systems must provide a method, or combination of methods, of release detection that:

(1) Can detect a release from any portion of the tank and the connected underground piping that routinely contains product;

(2) Is installed, calibrated, operated, and maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions, including routine maintenance and service checks for operability or running condition; and

(3) Meets the performance requirements in 135.5(4) or 135.5(5), with any performance claims and their manner of determination described in writing by the equipment manufacturer or installer. In addition, methods used after December 22, 1990 except for methods permanently installed prior to that date, must be capable of detecting the leak rate or quantity specified for that method in 135.5(4)"b", "c" and "d" or 135.5(5)"a" and "b" with a probability of detection of 0.95 and a probability of false alarm of 0.05.

b. When a release detection method operated in accordance with the performance standards in 135.5(4) and 135.5(5) indicates a release may have occurred, owners and operators must notify the department in accordance with rule 135.6.

c. Owners and operators of all UST systems must comply with the release detection requirements of this rule by December 22 of the year listed in the following table:

Schedule for Phase-in of Release Detection

Year System Was

Installed

Year When Release Detection is Required (by

October 1988

Environmental Protection Commission Minutes

December 22 of the Year Indicated)

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Before 1965 or Date Unknown	RD	P			
1965-1969		P/RD			
1970-1974		P	RD		
1975-1979		P		RD	
1980-1988		P			RD
New Tanks	Immediately upon installation				

P = Must begin release detection for all pressurized piping in accordance with 135.5(2)"b"(1) and 135.5(3)"b"(4).

RD = Must begin release detection for tanks and suction piping in accordance with 135.5(2)"a", 135.5(2)"b"(2), and 135.5(3).

d. Any existing UST system that cannot apply a method of release detection that complies with the requirements of this rule must complete the closure procedures in rule 135.8 by the date on which release detection is required for that UST system under paragraph "c".

135.5(2) Requirements for petroleum UST systems. Owners and operators of petroleum UST systems must provide release detection for tanks and piping as follows:

a. Tanks. Tanks must be monitored at least every 30 days for releases using one of the methods listed in 135.5(4)"d"-"h" except that:

(1) UST systems that meet the performance standards in 135.3(1) or 135.3(2), and the monthly inventory control requirements in 135.5(4)"a" or "b", may use tank tightness testing (conducted in accordance with 135.5(4)"c") at least every 5 years until December 22, 1998, or until 10 years after the tank is installed or upgraded under 135.3(2)"b", whichever is later;

(2) UST systems that do not meet the performance standards in 135.3(1) or 135.3(2) may use monthly inventory controls (conducted in accordance with 135.5(4)"a" or "b") and annual tank tightness testing (conducted in accordance with 135.5(4)"c") until December 22, 1998, when the tank must be upgraded under 135.3(2) or permanently closed under 135.8(2); and

(3) Tanks with capacity of 550 gallons or less may use weekly tank gauging (conducted in accordance with 135.5(4)"b").

b. Piping. Underground piping that routinely contains regulated substances must be monitored for releases in a manner that meets one of the following requirements:

(1) Pressurized piping. Underground piping that conveys regulated substances under pressure must:

1. Be equipped with an automatic line leak detector conducted in accordance with 135.5(5)"a"; and

2. Have an annual line tightness test conducted in accordance with 135.5(5)"b" or have monthly monitoring conducted in accordance with 135.5(5)"c".

(2) Suction piping. Underground piping that conveys regulated substances under suction must either have a line tightness test conducted at least every 3 years and in accordance with 135.5(5)"b", or use a monthly monitoring method conduct in accordance with 135.5(5)"c". No release detection is required for suction piping that is designed and constructed to meet the following standards:

1. The below-grade piping operate at less than atmospheric pressure;

2. The below-grade piping is sloped so that the contents of the pipe will drain back into the storage tank if the suction is released;

3. Only one check valve is included in each suction line;

4. The check valve is located directly below and as close as practical to the suction pump; and

5. A method is provided that allows compliance with subparagraphs "2" through "4" to be readily determined.

135.5(3) Requirements for hazardous substance UST systems. Owners and operators of hazardous substance UST systems must provide release detection that meets the following requirements:

a. Release detection at existing UST systems must meet the requirements for petroleum UST systems in 135.5(2). By December 22, 1998, all existing hazardous substance UST systems must meet the release detection requirements for new systems in paragraph "b" below.

b. Release detection at new hazardous substance UST systems must meet the following requirements:

(1) Secondary containment systems must be designed, constructed and installed to:

1. Contain regulated substances released from the tank system until they are detected and removed;

2. Prevent the release of regulated substances to the environment at any time during the operational life of the UST system; and

3. Be checked for evidence of a release at least every 30 days.

(Note: The provisions of 40 CFR 265.193, Containment and Detection of Releases, may be used to comply with these requirements.)

(2) Double-walled tanks must be designed, constructed, and installed to:

1. Contain a release from any portion of the inner tank within the outer wall; and

2. Detect the failure of the inner wall.

(3) External liners (including vaults) must be designed, constructed, and installed to:

1. Contain 100 percent of the capacity of the largest tank within its boundary;
2. Prevent the interference of precipitation or groundwater intrusion with the ability to contain or detect a release of regulated substances; and
3. Surround the tank completely (i.e., it is capable of preventing lateral as well as vertical migration of regulated substances).

(4) Underground piping must be equipped with secondary containment that satisfies the requirements of paragraph "b"(1) above (e.g., trench liners, jacketing of double-walled pipe). In addition, underground piping that conveys regulated substances under pressure must be equipped with an automatic line leak detector in accordance with 135.5(5)"a".

(5) Other methods of release detection may be used if owners and operators:

1. Demonstrate to the department that an alternate method can detect a release of the stored substance as effectively as any of the methods allowed in 135.5(4)"b"-"h" can detect a release of petroleum;

2. Provide information to the department on effective corrective action technologies, health risks, and chemical and physical properties of the stored substance, and the characteristics of the UST site; and,

3. Obtain approval from the department to use the alternate release detection method before the installation and operation of the new UST system.

135.5(4) Methods of release detection for tanks. Each method of release detection for tanks used to meet the requirements of 135.5(2) must be conducted in accordance with the following:

a. Inventory control. Product inventory control (or another test of equivalent performance) must be conducted monthly to detect a release of at least 1.0 percent of flow-through plus 130 gallons on a monthly basis in the following manner:

- (1) Inventory volume measurements for regulated substance inputs, withdrawals, and the amount still remaining in the tank are recorded each operating day;

- (2) The equipment used is capable of measuring the level of product over the full range of the tank's height to the nearest one-eighth of an inch;

- (3) The regulated substance inputs are reconciled with delivery receipts by measurement of the tank inventory volume before and after delivery;

- (4) Deliveries are made through a drop tube that extends to within one foot of the tank bottom;

- (5) Product dispensing is metered and recorded within the local standards for meter calibration or an accuracy of 6 cubic inches for every 5 gallons of product withdrawn; and

- (6) The measurement of any water level in the bottom of the tank is made to the nearest one-eighth of an inch at least once a month.

(Note: Practices described in the American Petroleum Institute Publication 1621, "Recommended Practice for Bulk Liquid Stock Control at Retail Outlets," may be used, where applicable, as guidance in meeting the requirements of this paragraphs.

b. Manual tank gauging. Manual tank gauging must meet the following requirements:

(1) Tank liquid level measurements are taken at the beginning and ending of a period of at least 36 hours during which no liquid is added to or removed from the tank;

(2) Level measurements are based on an average of two consecutive stick readings at both the beginning and ending of the period;

(3) The equipment used is capable of measuring the level of product over the full range of the tank's height to the nearest one-eighth of an inch;

(4) A leak is suspected and subject to the requirements of rule 135.6 if the variation between beginning and ending measurements exceeds the weekly or monthly standards in the following table:

Nominal Tank Capacity	Weekly Standard (one test)	Monthly Standard (average of four tests)
550 gallons or less	10 gallons	5 gallons
551-1,000 gallons	13 gallons	7 gallons
1,001-2,000 gallons	26 gallons	13 gallons

(5) Only tanks of 550 gallons or less nominal capacity may use this as the sole method of release detection. Tanks of 551 to 2,000 gallons may use the method in place of manual inventory control in 135.5(4)"a". Tanks of greater than 2,000 gallons nominal capacity may not use this method to meet the requirements of this rule.

c. Tank tightness testing. Tank tightness testing (or another test of equivalent performance) must be capable of detecting a 0.1 gallon per hour leak rate from any portion of the tank that routinely contains product while accounting for the effects of thermal expansion or contraction of the product, vapor pockets, tank deformation, evaporation or condensation, and the location of the water table.

d. Automatic tank gauging. Equipment for automatic tank gauging that tests for the loss of product and conducts inventory control must meet the following requirements:

(1) The automatic product level monitor test can detect a 0.2 gallon per hour leak rate from any portion of the tank that routinely contains product; and

(2) Inventory control (or another test of equivalent performance) is conducted in accordance with the requirements of 135.5(4)"a."

e. Vapor monitoring. Testing or monitoring for vapors within the soil gas of the excavation zone must meet the following requirements:

(1) The materials used as backfill are sufficiently porous (e.g., gravel, sand, crushed rock) to readily allow diffusion of vapors from releases into the excavation area;

(2) The stored regulated substance, or a tracer compound placed in the tank system, is sufficiently volatile (e.g., gasoline) to result in a vapor level that is detectable by the monitoring devices located in the excavation zone in the event of a release from the tank;

(3) The measurement of vapors by the monitoring device is not rendered inoperative by the groundwater, rainfall, or soil moisture or other known interferences so that a release could go undetected for more than 30 days;

(4) The level of background contamination in the excavation zone will not interfere with the method used to detect releases from the tank;

(5) The vapor monitors are designed and operated to detect any significant increase in concentration above background of the regulated substance stored in the tank system, a component or components of that substance, or a tracer compound placed in the tank system;

(6) In the UST excavation zone, the site is assessed to ensure compliance with the requirements in paragraphs "e"(1)-(4) of this subrule and to establish the number and positioning of monitoring wells that will detect releases within the excavation zone from any portion of the tank that routinely contains product; and

(7) Monitoring wells are clearly marked and secured to avoid unauthorized access and tampering.

f. Ground-water monitoring. Testing or monitoring for liquids on the groundwater must meet the following requirements:

(1) The regulated substance stored is immiscible in water and has a specific gravity of less than one;

(2) Ground water is never more than 20 feet from the ground surface and the hydraulic conductivity of the soil(s) between the UST system and the monitoring wells or devices is not less than 0.01 cm/sec (e.g., the soil should consist of gravels, coarse to medium sands, coarse silts or other permeable materials);

(3) The slotted portion of the monitoring well casing must be designed to prevent migration of natural soils or filter pack into the well and to allow entry of regulated substance on the water table into the well under both high and low groundwater conditions;

(4) Monitoring wells shall be sealed from the ground surface to the top of the filter pack;

(5) Monitoring wells or devices intercept the excavation zone or are as close to it as is technically feasible;

(6) The continuous monitoring devices or manual methods used can detect the presence of at least one-eighth of an inch of free product on top of the groundwater in the monitoring wells;

(7) Within and immediately below the UST system excavation zone, the site is assessed to ensure compliance with the requirements in paragraphs "f"(1)-(5) of this subrule and to establish the number and positioning of monitoring wells or devices that will detect releases from any portion of the tank that routinely contains product; and

(8) Monitoring wells are clearly marked and secured to avoid unauthorized access and tampering. -

g. Interstitial monitoring. Interstitial monitoring between the UST system and a secondary barrier immediately around or beneath it may be used, but only if the system is designed, constructed and installed to detect a leak from any portion of the tank that routinely contains product and also meets one of the following requirements:

(1) For double-walled UST systems, the sampling or testing method can detect a release through the inner wall in any portion of the tank that routinely contains product;

(Note: The provisions outlined in the Steel Tank Institute's "Standard for Dual Wall Underground Storage Tanks" may be used as guidance for aspects of the design and construction of underground steel double-walled tanks.)

(2) For UST systems with a secondary barrier within the excavation zone, the sampling or testing method used can detect a release between the UST system and the secondary barrier;

1. The secondary barrier around or beneath the UST system consists of artificially constructed material that is sufficiently thick and impermeable (at least 10^{-6} cm/sec for the regulated substance stored) to direct a release to the monitoring point and permit its detection;

2. The barrier is compatible with the regulated substance stored so that a release from the UST system will not cause a deterioration of the barrier allowing a release to pass through undetected;

3. For cathodically protected tanks, the secondary barrier must be installed so that it does not interfere with the proper operation of the cathodic protection system;

4. The groundwater, soil moisture, or rainfall will not render the testing or sampling method used inoperative so that a release could go undetected for more than 30 days;

5. The site is assessed to ensure that the secondary barrier is always above the groundwater and not in a 25-year flood plain, unless the barrier and monitoring designs are for use under such conditions; and,

6. Monitoring wells are clearly marked and secured to avoid unauthorized access and tampering.

(3) For tanks with an internally fitted liner, an automated device can detect a release between the inner wall of the tank and the liner, and the liner is compatible with the substance stored.

h. Other methods. Any other type of release detection method, or combination of methods, can be used if:

(1) It can detect a 0.2 gallon per hour leak rate or a release of 150 gallons within a month with a probability of detection of 0.95 and a probability of false alarm of 0.05; or

(2) The department may approve another method if the owner and operator can demonstrate that the method can detect a release as effectively as any of the methods allowed in paragraphs "c"-"h." In comparing methods, the department shall consider the size of release that the method can detect and the frequency and reliability with which it can be detected. If the method is

approved, the owner and operator must comply with any conditions imposed by the department on its use to ensure the protection of human health and the environment.

135.5(5) Methods of release detection for piping. Each method of release detection for piping used to meet the requirements of 135.5(2) must be conducted in accordance with the following:

a. Automatic line leak detectors. Methods which alert the operator to the presence of a leak by restricting or shutting off the flow of regulated substances through piping or triggering an audible or visual alarm may be used only if they detect leaks of 3 gallons per hour at 10 pounds per square inch line pressure within 1 hour. An annual test of the operation of the leak detector must be conducted in accordance with the manufacturer's requirements.

b. Line tightness testing. A periodic test of piping may be conducted only if it can detect a 0.1 gallon per hour leak rate at one and one-half times the operating pressure.

c. Applicable tank methods. - Any of the methods in 135.5(4)"e"-"h" may be used if they are designed to detect a release from any portion of the underground piping that routinely contains regulated substances.

135.5(6) Release detection record keeping. All UST system owners and operators must maintain records in accordance with 135.4(5) demonstrating compliance with all applicable requirements of this rule. These records must include the following:

a. All written performance claims pertaining to any release detection system used, and the manner in which these claims have been justified or tested by the equipment manufacturer or installer, must be maintained for 5 years, or for another reasonable period of time determined by the department, from the date of installation;

b. The results of any sampling, testing, or monitoring must be maintained for at least 1 year, or for another reasonable period of time determined by the department, except that the results of tank tightness testing conducted in accordance with 135.5(4)"c" must be retained until the next test is conducted; and

c. Written documentation of all calibration, maintenance, and repair of release detection equipment permanently located on-site must be maintained for at least one year after the servicing work is completed, or for another reasonable time period determined by the department. Any schedules of required calibration and maintenance provided by the release detection equipment manufacturer must be retained for 5 years from the date of installation.

567--135.6(455B) Release Reporting, Investigation, and Confirmation.

135.6(1) Reporting of suspected releases. Owners and operators of UST systems must report to the department within 24 hours, or within 6 hours in accordance with chapter 131 if a hazardous condition exists as defined in 131.1, or another reasonable time period specified by the department, and follow the procedures in 135.6(3) for any of the following conditions:

a. The discovery by owners and operators or others of released regulated substances at the UST site or in the surrounding area (such as the presence of free product or vapors in soils, basements, sewer and utility lines, and nearby surface water).

b. Unusual operating conditions observed by owners and operators (such as the erratic behavior of product dispensing equipment, the sudden loss of product from the UST system, or an unexplained presence of water in the tank), unless system equipment is found to be defective but not leaking, and is immediately repaired or replaced; and,

c. Monitoring results from a release detection method required under 135.5(2) and 135.5(3) that indicate a release may have occurred unless:

(1) The monitoring device is found to be defective, and is immediately repaired, recalibrated or replaced, and additional monitoring does not confirm the initial result; or

(2) In the case of inventory control, a second month of data does not confirm the initial result.

135.6(2) Investigation due to off-site impacts. When required by the department, owners and operators of UST systems must follow the procedures in 135.6(3) to determine if the UST system is the source of off-site impacts. These impacts include the discovery of regulated substances (such as the presence of free product or vapors in soils, basements, sewer and utility lines, and nearby surface and drinking waters) that has been observed by the department or brought to its attention by another party.

135.6(3) Release investigation and confirmation steps. Unless corrective action is initiated in accordance with rule 135.7, owners and operators must immediately investigate and confirm all suspected releases of regulated substances requiring reporting under 135.6(1) within 7 days, or another reasonable time period specified by the department, using either the following steps or another procedure approved by the department:

a. System test. Owners and operators must conduct tests (according to the requirements for tightness testing in 135.5(4)"c" and 135.5(5)"b") that determine whether a leak exists in that portion of the tank that routinely contains product, or the attached delivery piping, or both.

(1) Owners and operators must repair, replace or upgrade the UST system, and begin corrective action in accordance with rule 135.7 if the test results for the system, tank, or delivery piping indicate that a leak exists.

(2) Further investigation is not required if the test results for the system, tank, and delivery piping do not indicate that a leak exists and if environmental contamination is not the basis for suspecting a release.

(3) Owners and operators must conduct a site check as described in paragraph "b" of this subrule if the test results for the system, tank, and delivery piping do not indicate that a leak exists but environmental contamination is the basis for suspecting a release.

b. Site check. Owners and operators' must measure for the presence of a release where contamination is most likely to be present at the UST site. In selecting sample types, sample

locations, and measurement methods, owners and operators must consider the nature of the stored substance, the type of initial alarm or cause for suspicion, the type of backfill, the depth of groundwater, and other factors appropriate for identifying the presence and source of the release.

(1) If the test results for the excavation zone or the UST site indicate that a release has occurred, owners and operators must begin corrective action in accordance with rule 135.7;

(2) If the test results for the excavation zone or the UST site do not indicate that a release has occurred, further investigation is not required.

135.6(4) Reporting and cleanup of spills and overfills.

a. Owners and operators of UST systems must contain and immediately clean up a spill or overfill and report to the department within 24 hours, or within 6 hours in accordance with chapter 131 if a hazardous condition exists as defined in rule 131.1, or another reasonable time period specified by the department, and begin corrective action in accordance with rule 135.7 in the following cases:

(1) Spill or overfill of petroleum that results in a release to the environment that exceeds 25 gallons or another reasonable amount specified by the department, or that causes a sheen on nearby surface water; and

(2) Spill or overfill of a hazardous substance that results in a release to the environment that equals or exceeds its reportable quantity under CERCLA (40 CFR 302).

b. Owners and operators of UST systems must contain and immediately clean up a spill or overfill of petroleum that is less than 25 gallons or another reasonable amount specified by the department, and a spill or overfill of a hazardous substance that is less than the reportable quantity. If cleanup cannot be accomplished within 24 hours, or another reasonable time period established by the department, owners and operators must immediately notify the department.

(Note: Any spill or overfill that results in a hazardous condition as defined in rule 131.1 must be reported within 6 hours. A release of a hazardous substance equal to or in excess of its reportable quantity must also be reported immediately (rather than within 24 hours) to the National Response Center under sections 102 and 103 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 and to appropriate state and local authorities under Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986.)

567--135.7(455B) Release Response and Corrective Action for UST Systems Containing Petroleum or Hazardous Substances.

135.7(1) General. Owners and operators of petroleum or hazardous substance UST systems must, in response to a confirmed release from the UST system, comply with the requirements of this rule except for USTs excluded under 135.1(3)"b" and UST systems subject to RCRA Subtitle C corrective action requirements under section 3004(u) of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, as amended.

135.7(2) Initial response. Upon confirmation of a release in accordance with 135.6(3) or after a release from the UST system is identified in any other manner, owners and operators must perform the following initial response actions within 24 hours of a release or within another reasonable period of time determined by the department:

- a. Report the release to the department (e.g., by telephone or electronic mail);
- b. Take immediate action to prevent any further release of the regulated substance into the environment; and
- c. Identify and mitigate fire, explosion, and vapor hazards.

135.7(3) Initial abatement measures and site check.

a. Unless directed to do otherwise by the department, owners and operators must perform the following abatement measures:

(1) Remove as much of the regulated substance from the UST system as is necessary to prevent further release to the environment;

(2) Visually inspect any above-ground releases or exposed belowground releases and prevent further migration of the released substance into surrounding soils and groundwater;

(3) Continue to monitor and mitigate any additional fire and safety hazards posed by vapors or free product that have migrated from the UST excavation zone and entered into subsurface structures (such as sewers or basements);

(4) Remedy hazards posed by contaminated soils that are excavated or exposed as a result of release confirmation, site investigation, abatement, or corrective action activities. If these remedies include treatment or disposal of soils, the owner and operator must comply with applicable state and local requirements;

(5) Measure for the presence of a release where contamination is most likely to be present at the UST site, unless the presence and source of the release have been confirmed in accordance with the site check required by 135.6(3)"b" or the closure site assessment of 135.8(3)"a". In selecting sample types, sample locations, and measurement methods, the owner and operator must consider the nature of the stored substance, the type of backfill, depth to groundwater and other factors as appropriate for identifying the presence and source of the release; and

(6) Investigate to determine the possible presence of free product, and begin free product removal as soon as practicable and in accordance with 135.7(5).

b. Within 20 days after release confirmation, or within another reasonable period of time determined by the department, owners and operators must submit a report to the department summarizing the initial abatement steps taken under paragraph "a" and any resulting information or data.

135.7(4) Initial site characterization.

a. Unless directed to do otherwise by the department, owners and operators must assemble information about the site and the nature of the release, including information gained while confirming the release or completing the initial abatement measures in 135.7(1) and 135.7(2). This information must include, but is not necessarily limited to the following:

- (1) Data on the nature and estimated quantity of release;
- (2) Data from available sources and/or site investigations concerning the following factors: surrounding populations, water quality, use and approximate locations of wells potentially affected by the release, subsurface soil conditions, locations of subsurface sewers, climatological conditions, and land use;

(3) Results of the site check required under 135.7(3)"a"(5); and

(4) Results of the free product investigations required under 135.7(3)"a"(6), to be used by owners and operators to determine whether free product must be recovered under 135.7(5).

b. Within 45 days of release confirmation or another reasonable period of time determined by the department, owners and operators must submit the information collected in compliance with paragraph "a" of this subrule to the department in a manner that demonstrates its applicability and technical adequacy, or in a format and according to the schedule required by the department.

135.7(5) Free product removal. At sites where investigations under 135.7(3)"a"(6) indicate the presence of free product, owners and operators must remove free product to the maximum extent practicable as determined by the department while continuing, as necessary, any actions initiated under 135.7(2) through 135.7(4), or preparing for actions required under 135.7(6) through 135.7(7). In meeting the requirements of this subrule, owners and operators must:

a. Conduct free product removal in a manner that minimizes the spread of contamination into previously uncontaminated zones by using recovery and disposal techniques appropriate to the hydrogeologic conditions at the site, and that properly treats, discharges or disposes of recovery by-products in compliance with applicable local, state and federal regulations;

b. Use abatement of free product migration as a minimum objective for the design of the free product removal system;

c. Handle any flammable products in a safe and competent manner to prevent fires or explosions; and

d. Unless directed to do otherwise by the department, prepare and submit to the department, within 45 days after confirming a release, a free product removal report that provides at least the following information:

(1) The name of the person(s) responsible for implementing the free product removal measures;

(2) The estimated quantity, type, and thickness of free product observed or measured in wells, boreholes, and excavations;

(3) The type of free product recovery system used;

(4) Whether any discharge will take place on-site or off-site during the recovery operation and where this discharge will be located;

(5) The type of treatment applied to, and the effluent quality expected from, any discharge;

(6) The steps that have been or are being taken to obtain necessary permits for any discharge; and

(7) The disposition of the recovered free product.

135.7(6) Investigations for soil and groundwater cleanup.

a. In order to determine the full extent and location of soils contaminated by the release and the presence and concentrations of dissolved product contamination in the groundwater, owners and operators must conduct investigations of the release, the release site, and the surrounding area possibly affected by the release if any of the following conditions exist:

(1) There is evidence that groundwater wells have been affected by the release (e.g., as found during release confirmation or previous corrective action measures);

(2) Free product is found to need recovery in compliance with 135.7(5);

(3) There is evidence that contaminated soils may be in contact with groundwater (e.g., as found during conduct of the initial response measures or investigations required under 135.7(1) through 135.7(5); and

(4) The department requests an investigation, based on the potential effects of contaminated soil or groundwater on nearby surface water and groundwater resources.

b. Owners and operators must submit the information collected under paragraph "a" of this subrule as soon as practicable or in accordance with a schedule established by the department.

135.7(7) Corrective action plan.

a. At any point after reviewing the information submitted in compliance with 135.7(2) through 135.7(4), the department may require owners and operators to submit additional information or to develop and submit a corrective action plan for responding to contaminated soils and groundwater. If a plan is required, owners and operators must submit the plan according to a schedule and format established by the department. Alternatively, owners and operators may, after fulfilling the requirements of 135.7(2) through 135.7(4), choose to submit a corrective action plan for responding to contaminated soil and groundwater. In either case, owners and operators are responsible for submitting a plan that provides for adequate protection of human health and the environment as determined by the department, and must modify their plan as necessary to meet this standard.

b. The department will approve the corrective action plan only after ensuring that implementation of the plan will adequately protect human health, safety, and the environment. In making this determination, the department should consider the following factors as appropriate:

(1) The physical and chemical characteristics of the regulated substance, including its toxicity, persistence, and potential for migration;

(2) The hydrogeologic characteristics of the facility and the surrounding area;

(3) The proximity, quality, and current and future uses of nearby surface water and groundwater;

(4) The potential effects of residual contamination on nearby surface water and groundwater;

(5) An exposure assessment; and

(6) Any information assembled in compliance with this rule.

c. Upon approval of the corrective action plan or as directed by the department, owners and operators must implement the plan, including modifications to try plan made by the department. They must monitor, evaluate, and report the results of implementing the plan in accordance with a schedule and in a format established by the department.

d. Owners and operators may, in the interest of minimizing environmental contamination and promoting more effective cleanup, begin cleanup of soil and groundwater before the corrective action plan is approved provided that they:

- (1) Notify the department of their intention to begin cleanup;
- (2) Comply with any conditions imposed by the department, including halting cleanup or mitigating adverse consequences from cleanup activities; and
- (3) Incorporate these self-initiated cleanup measures in the corrective action plan that is submitted to the department for approval.

135.7(8) Public participation.

a. For each confirmed release that requires a corrective action plan, the department must provide notice to the public by means designed to reach those members of the public directly affected by the release and the planned corrective action. This notice may include, but is not limited to, public notice in local newspapers, block advertisements, public service announcements, publication in a state register, letters to individual households, or personal contacts by field staff.

b. The department must ensure that site release information and decisions concerning the corrective action plan are made available to the public for inspection upon request.

c. Before approving a corrective action plan, the department may hold a public meeting to consider comments on the proposed corrective action plan if there is sufficient public interest, or for any other reason.

d. The department must give public notice that complies with paragraph "a" above if implementation of an approved corrective action plan does not achieve the established cleanup levels in the plan and termination of that plan is under consideration by the department.

567--135.8(455B) Out-of-Service UST Systems and Closure.

135.8(1) Temporary closure.

a. When an UST system is temporarily closed, owners and operators must continue operation and maintenance of corrosion protection in accordance with 135.4(2), and any release detection in accordance with rule 135.5. Rules 135.6 and 135.7 must be complied with if a release is suspected or confirmed. However, release detection is not required as long as the UST system is empty. The UST system is empty when all materials have been removed using commonly employed practices so that no more than 2.5 centimeters (one inch) of residue, or 0.3 percent by weight of the total capacity of the UST system, remain in the system.

b. When an UST system is temporarily closed for 3 months or more, owners and operators must also comply with the following requirements:

- (1) Leave vent lines open and functioning; and
- (2) Cap and secure all other lines, pumps, manways, and ancillary equipment.

c. When an UST system is temporarily closed for more than 12 months, owners and operators must permanently close the UST system if it does not meet either performance standards in 135.3(1) for new UST systems or the upgrading requirements in 135.3(2), except that the spill and overfill equipment requirements do not have to be met. Owners and operators must permanently close the substandard UST systems at the end of this 12-month period in accordance with 135.8(2)-135.8(5), unless the department provides an extension of the 12-month temporary closure period. Owners and operators must complete a site assessment in accordance with 135.8(3) before such an extension can be applied for.

135.8(2) Permanent closure and changes-in-service.

a. At least 30 days before beginning either permanent closure or a change-in-service under paragraphs "b" and "c" below, or within another reasonable time period determined by the department, owners and operators must notify the department of their intent to permanently close or make the change-in-service, unless such action is in response to corrective action. The required assessment of the excavation zone under 135.8(3) must be performed after notifying the department but before completion of the permanent closure or a change-in-service.

b. To permanently close a tank, owners and operators must empty and clean it by removing all liquids and accumulated sludges. All tanks taken out of service permanently must also be either removed from the ground or filled with an inert solid material.

c. Continued use of an UST system to store a non-regulated substance is considered a change-in-service. Before a change-in-service, owners and operators must empty and clean the tank by removing all liquid and accumulated sludge and conduct a site assessment in accordance with 135.8(3).

(Note: The following cleaning and closure procedures may be used to comply with this subrule: American Petroleum Institute Recommended Practice 1604, "Removal and Disposal of Used Underground Petroleum Storage Tanks"; American Petroleum Institute Publication 2015, "Cleaning Petroleum Storage Tanks"; American Petroleum Institute Recommended Practice 1631, "Interior Lining of Underground Storage Tanks," may be used as guidance for compliance with this subrule; and the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health "Criteria for a Recommended Standard.. Working in Confined Space" may be used as guidance for conducting safe closure procedures at some hazardous substance tanks.)

135.8(3) Assessing the site at closure or change-in-service.

a. Before permanent closure or a change-in-service is completed, owners and operators must measure for the presence of a release where contamination is most likely to be present at the UST site. In selecting sample types, sample locations, and measurement methods, owners and operators must consider the method of closure, the nature of the stored substance, the type

of backfill, the depth to groundwater, and other factors appropriate for identifying the presence of a release. The requirements of this subrule are satisfied if one of the external release detection methods allowed in 135.5(4)"e" and "f" is operating in accordance with the requirements in 135.5(4) at the time of closure, and indicates no release has occurred.

b. If contaminated soils, contaminated groundwater, or free product as a liquid or vapor is discovered under paragraph "a", or by any other manner, owners and operators must begin corrective action in accordance with rule 135.7.

135.8(4) Applicability to previously closed UST systems. When directed by the department, the owner and operator of an UST system permanently closed before the effective date of these rules must assess the excavation zone and close the UST system in accordance with this rule if releases from the UST may, in the judgment of the department, pose a current or potential threat to human health and the environment.

135.8(5) Closure records. Owners and operators must maintain records in accordance with 135.4(5) that are capable of demonstrating compliance with closure requirements under this rule. The results of the excavation zone assessment required in 135.8(3) must be maintained for at least 3 years after completion of permanent closure or change-in-service in one of the following ways:

- a. By the owners and operators who took the UST system out of service;
- b. By the current owners and operators of the UST system site; or
- c. By mailing these records to the department if they cannot be maintained at the closed facility.

Mr. Stokes explained details of the rule, as well as compliance requirements and exemptions under federal and state regulations.

Richard Timmerman asked why this rule is being emergency adopted.

Mr. Stokes responded that state law requires that upon adoption of federal rules, the state must immediately adopt rules no more stringent than federal regulations.

Discussion followed regarding stringency rules, emergency adoption, and clarification of which tanks must be reported.

Motion was made by Nancy Lee Siebenmann to approve Emergency Adoption and Implementation--Chapter 135, Underground Storage Tank Rules. Seconded by Catherine Dunn.

Chairman Schlutz requested a roll call vote. "Aye" votes were cast by Commissioners Dunn, Hammitt, Mohr, Siebenmann, Timmerman, and Schlutz. "Nay" votes were cast by Commissioners Priebe and Yeager. Motion carried 6 to 2.

FINAL RULE--CHAPTER 22, AIR QUALITY RULES AND STATE
IMPLEMENTATION PLAN (PM-10) STANDARDS

Allan Stokes, Division Administrator, Environmental Protection Division, presented the following item.

Draft PM - 10 rules and State Implementation Plan were approved for public hearing by the commission at their June meeting. Three public hearings were held during the months of August and September. These hearings were held in cities most likely to be impacted by the proposed rules. The comments received and response to those comments are summarized in the attached report.

The effect of these rules will be to make state regulations consistent with current U.S. EPA regulations. The State Implementation Plan sets forth the schedule of actions the state will follow to bring the state into compliance with provisions of the Federal Clean Air Act.

The commission will be asked to approve adoption of final rules as proposed and submission of the SIP letter as attached.

Pursuant to the authority of Iowa Code section 455B.133, the Environmental Protection Commission of the Department of Natural Resources hereby adopts amendments to its rules pertaining to the prevention, abatement and control of air pollution. Specifically, the Commission amends Chapter 20, "Scope of Title-Definitions- Forms- Rules of Practice;" Chapter 22, "Controlling Pollution;" Chapter 26, "Prevention of Air Pollution Emergency Episodes;" and Chapter 28, "Ambient Air Quality Standards." These amendments relate to the regulation of particulate matter which is less than or equal to ten micrometers in diameter or PM.

Notice of Intended Action was published in the July 27, 1988 Iowa Administrative Bulletin as ARC 9033. A full text of the amended rules was published at that time.

The rules are identical to that published as Notice of Intended Action.

These rules are to become effective on December 21, 1988.

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code section 455B.133.

ITEM 1. Rule 567--20.2(455B) is amended by including the following new definitions:

"PM 10 means particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal 10 micrometers as measured by an EPA-approved reference method.

"Total suspended particulate" means particulate matter as measured by an EPA-approved reference method.

ITEM 2. Amend the first unnumbered paragraph of 567--22.4(455B) to read as follows:

567--22.4(455B) Special requirements for major stationary sources located in areas designated attainment or unclassified

(PSD). Except as provided in subrule 22.4(1), the following federal regulations pertaining to the prevention of significant deterioration are adopted by reference, 40 C.F.R. subsection 52.21 as amended through August 7, 1980 July 1, 1987.

ITEM 3. Amend rule 567--22.4(455B) by adding the following new subrule:

22.4(4) Except as explained below, a permit may not be issued to any new major stationary source or major modification as defined in 567--22.5(455B) and 22.5(1)"a" and "b" if the source or modification would locate in any area designated attainment or unclassifiable for any national ambient air quality standard pursuant to section 107 of the Act, when the source or modification would cause or contribute to a violation of any national ambient air quality standard. A major source or major modification will be considered to cause or contribute to a violation of a national ambient air quality standard when the air quality impact of the source or modification at any locality that does not or would not meet the applicable national standard would exceed the following significance levels:

	Averaging Time				
	Annual	24 Hrs.	8 Hrs.	3 Hrs.	1 Hr.
Pollutant					
SO ₂	1.0 ug/m ³	5 ug/m ³		25 ug/m ³	
PM	1.0 ug/m ³	5 ug/m ³			
NO	1.0 ug/m ³				

A permit may be granted to a major source or major modification as identified above if it reduces the impact of its emissions upon air quality by ambient sufficient emissions reductions to compensate for its adverse cause or contribute to a violation of any national ambient air quality standard. This section shall not apply to a major source or major modification with respect to a particular pollutant if the owner or operator demonstrates that the source is located in an area designated under Section 107 of the Act as nonattainment for that pollutant.

ITEM 4. Amend paragraph 567--22.5(1)"k" by adding "PM 10 : 15 typ" to the list of pollutants.

ITEM 5. Delete subrule 567--22.5(6).

ITEM 6. Amend rule 567--26.2(455B) by deleting all of subparagraphs 567--26.2(2)"a"(3), 26.2(2)"b"(3) and 26.2(2)"c"(3) and by renumbering the rule accordingly.

ITEM 7. Amend subparagraph 567--26.2(2)"a"(2) to read as follows:

(2) Fine particulate matter (PM-10) 3.0 C0# or 375 350 micrograms per cubic meter, 24-hour average.

(2) Fine particulate matter (PM-10) 5.0 C0# or 625 420 micrograms per cubic meter, 24-hour average.

ITEM 9. Amend subparagraph 567--26.2(2)"c"(2) to read as follows:

(2) Fine particulate matter (PM-10) 7.0 C0# or 875 500 micrograms per cubic meter, 24-hour average.

ITEM 10. Amend rule 567--28.1(455B) as follows:

567--28.1(455B) Statewide standards. The state of Iowa ambient air quality standards shall be the National Primary and Secondary Ambient Air Quality Standards as published in 40 Code of Federal Regulations Part 50 (1972) and as amended at 38 Federal Register 22384 (September 14, 1973), 43 Federal Register 46258 (October 5, 1978), and 44 Federal Register 8202, 8220 (February 9, 1979)., and 52 Federal Register 24634-24669 (July 1, 1987).

Date

Larry J. Wilson, Director

(Comments Response is on the following pages)

Response to Comments
Received from the Public
regarding
proposed
State of Iowa
Fine Particulate (PM-10)
State Implementation Plan (SIP) and Administrative Rules

The Iowa Department of Natural Resources conducted three Public Hearings to receive comments on the proposed amendments to the department's air quality rules and the State Implementation Plan (SIP). These Hearings were held:

August 30, 1988
10:30 A.M.
Conference Room
Linn County Health Department
715 Center Point Road NE
Cedar Rapids, Iowa

August 31, 1988
1:00 P.M.
5th Floor Conference Room
Wallace State Office Building
900 East Grand Avenue
Des Moines, Iowa

September 1, 1988
1:00 P.M.
First Floor Conference Room
Mason City City Hall
19 South Delaware
Mason City, Iowa

These three locations are within the three Group II areas in Iowa where there are believed to be some potential for violation of the PM-10 ambient air quality standard proposed by these rules.

The proposed rules were published and the Public Hearings were announced in the July 27, 1988 Iowa Administrative Code (copy attached). Public Hearings were also announced in the July 29, 1988 Des Moines Register (copy attached).

Written comments could be submitted through September 11, 1988.

The two local air quality programs in the State of Iowa were represented at the Public Hearings held within their respective jurisdictions by:

Jerry Tonneson,
Greg Slager,

Polk County Physical Planning Department
Linn County Health Department

Three members of the general public attended the Public Hearing held in Cedar Rapids. They were:

Beverly Batha,	Iowa League of Women Voters
George A. Langmack,	City Administrator, City of Clinton
James T. Borata,	resident, City of Clinton

Written testimony (copy attached) was presented by:

George A. Langmack, City Administrator, City of Clinton

Oral testimony was presented by:

James T. Borota, resident, City of Clinton

The primary point of both of the individuals testifying was the same. Both expressed significant concern that the effect of the rule change would be to reduce the State's efforts to control the particulate pollution prevalent in the Clinton, Iowa, area.

Background.

The University of Iowa Hygienic Laboratory operates four ambient air quality monitoring sites in the Clinton area. They are:

Clinton Public Library
(Total Suspended Particulates (TSP) - every 6th day)

Chancy Park Shelter House
(TSP - every other day)

Chancy Park Parking Lot
(TSP - every other day)
(PM-10 - every other day)
(SO2 - continuous)
(wind speed and direction - continuous)

Chancy Park Tennis Court
(SO2 - continuous)
(wind speed and direction - continuous)

The Public Library TSP monitor has detected violations of the Secondary (welfare) Standard in 1978(2) and 1981(3). Single exceedances of the Secondary (welfare) standard were detected in 1980 and 1985.

The Shelter House TSP monitor has detected violations of the 24-hour Secondary (welfare) Standard nearly every year since it was installed in 1980. They are as follows:

Year	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Number of violations	7	3	2	5	3	3	2	0	4

(thru Aug.)

In addition, single exceedances of the 24-hour Primary (public health) Standard were detected in 1980, 1985, 1986 and 1988.

The TSP monitor was installed at the Parking Lot in November 1986. Since then there have been two violations of the 24-hour Secondary (welfare) Standard in 1987 and eight violations in 1988 (thru August).

The PM-10 Secondary (welfare) Standard was set at the same level as the PM-10 Primary (public health) Standard by the U.S. EPA. The Department is proposing to adopt the same standard.

No exceedances of the proposed PM-10 standards have been detected in Clinton since monitoring began (1985).

Assessment

Adoption of the proposed rule amendments will eliminate the TSP standard which is currently being exceeded. The Department would not have a basis for taking enforcement action or for establishing more stringent requirements unless there was a violation of an ambient standard, or unless some other Departmental rule were violated.

The Department is not proposing to change the emission standards or standards for controlling pollution. As a result, the only change which will occur in the Department's permit and enforcement authority relevant to the Clinton area is that the "Special Requirements for nonattainment areas {567-22.5(455B)} will not apply to new permit applications. This is not expected to result in a significant change in permitting requirements.

Still the potential for Department action to further reduce particulate emissions in the Clinton area appears to be reduced under the proposed rules. This is because there would no longer be a nonattainment problem in the Clinton area. To that degree the concern expressed at the Public Hearing is well founded.

This apparent relaxation of the ambient particulate standards is likely to continue until such time as the State is willing and able to promulgate separate welfare standards for coarse particulates in additions to U.S. EPA standards for fine particulates (PM-10).

Such action is beyond the scope of this rulemaking. Therefore, no change in the proposed rules are suggested.

ELDER AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT[321] (cont'd)

The amendment provides guidelines and process for area agencies on aging in fund-raising activities that will benefit the elders of the areas.

A public hearing will be held on Wednesday, August 17, 1988, at 11 a.m. in the Conference Room, Iowa Department of Elder Affairs, 914 Grand Avenue, 236 Jewett Building, Des Moines, Iowa 50319. Any interested person may present oral or written comments at the hearing. Written comments may be submitted to the Executive Director on or before August 16, 1988.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code chapter 249D.

Amend Chapter 6 by adding a new rule as follows:

321—6.14(249D) Entrepreneurial activities of AAAs. As a general policy consideration, AAAs attempting entrepreneurial activities should carefully examine the activity to ensure compatibility with its designation as an AAA. The following shall apply to all AAAs unless the agency is otherwise prohibited by other statute, rule or order:

6.14(1) Definition. Entrepreneurial activity includes the manufacturing, processing, selling, offering for sale, renting, leasing, delivering, dispensing, distributing or advertising of goods or services for profit but does not include activities which an AAA is authorized or required to perform pursuant to the Older Americans Act or Iowa Code chapter 249D.

6.14(2) AAAs may engage in entrepreneurial activities if the activity is in response to a demonstrated need and the funds raised by such activities are used for the following purposes:

a. To further extend services and opportunities for the elders of the area, or

b. To initiate services and opportunities for the elders of the area, provided that these services or opportunities are compatible with the AAA's functions and goals.

6.14(3) Restrictions. AAAs shall not use funds received from the department in connection with entrepreneurial activities.

a. Entrepreneurial activities shall not be undertaken until they have been reviewed by the AAA advisory council and approved by the AAA governing board.

b. An AAA that engages in entrepreneurial activities shall not create the impression that the activity is being carried on under governmental authority.

c. Funds received by AAAs as a result of entrepreneurial activities shall be monitored and accounted for by AAAs according to generally accepted accounting and auditing practices, according to the nature of the activity.

d. Entrepreneurial activities shall be pursued by AAAs only if the duties and responsibilities required of AAAs in rule 6.4(249D) are consistently provided by the AAA in a capable manner.

6.14(4) Information to the department.

a. The AAA will inform the department in writing not less than 90 calendar days prior to the initiation of an entrepreneurial activity of an on-going nature, describing the proposed activity, proposed source of funds, and the needs being addressed. This submission of information applies to activities initiated subsequent to the effective date of this rule.

b. The department shall respond in writing within 30 calendar days after receipt of the information submitted by the AAA to acknowledge receipt, request clarification or request a delay in implementation, and provide a copy

of the response to the commission for informational purposes.

c. Information will be provided to the commission at the next commission meeting if unresolved questions remain after 60 calendar days of receipt of the information from the AAA.

6.14(5) Community interest.

a. Entrepreneurial activities pursued by AAAs, or groups or organizations funded by AAAs with department funds, shall present no appearance of conflict of interest to the community at large or the individual organizations of the community.

b. AAAs shall work cooperatively with community leaders, groups and organizations in order to participate in entrepreneurial activities.

ARC 9033**ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION COMMISSION[567]****Notice of Intended Action**

Twenty-five interested persons, a governmental subdivision, an agency or an association of 25 or more persons may demand an oral presentation hereon as provided in Iowa Code §17A.4(1)“b”.

Notice is also given to the public that the Administrative Rules Review Committee may, on its own motion or on written request by any individual or group, review this proposed action under §17A.8(6) at a regular or special meeting where the public or interested persons may be heard.

Pursuant to the authority of Iowa Code section 455B.133, the Environmental Protection Commission proposes to amend its rules pertaining to the prevention, abatement and control of air pollution. Specifically, the Commission proposes to amend Chapter 20, “Scope of Title—Definitions—Forms—Rules of Practice”; Chapter 22, “Controlling Pollution”; Chapter 26, “Prevention of Air Pollution Emergency Episodes”; and Chapter 28, “Ambient Air Quality Standards,” Iowa Administrative Code. These amendments relate to the regulation of particulate matter which is less than or equal to 10 micrometers in diameter or PM₁₀.

In 1971, EPA promulgated primary and secondary national ambient air quality standards for particulate matter, measured as “total suspended particulate matter” or “TSP.” The primary standards were set at 260 ug/m³, 24-hour average not to be exceeded more than once per year, and 75 ug/m³, annual geometric mean. The secondary standard, also measured as TSP, was set at 150 ug/m³, 24-hour average not to be exceeded more than once per year. The Commission has adopted these standards and has implemented its air program in accordance with these standards.

The EPA has, pursuant to sections 108 and 109 of the Clean Air Act, reviewed and revised the health and welfare criteria upon which the primary and secondary particulate matter standards are based. On July 1, 1987, (52 Fed. Reg. 24634), EPA promulgated changes in the particulate standards which include: (1) replacing TSP as the indicator for particulate matter for the ambient standards with a new indicator that includes only those particles with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal 10 micrometers (PM₁₀); (2) replacing the 24-hour primary TSP standard with a 24-hour PM₁₀ standard of 150 ug/m³ with no more than one expected exceedance per year; (3) replacing the annual primary

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION COMMISSION[567] (cont'd)

TSP standard with a PM_{10} standard of $50 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, expected annual arithmetic mean; and (4) replacing the secondary TSP standard with 24-hour and annual PM_{10} standards that are identical in all respects to the primary standards. The Commission proposes to adopt these changes.

The specific amendments to the Commission's rules include: the addition of the definition of PM_{10} in rule 567—20.2(455B), the updating of the adoption by reference of PSD rules which are affected by the PM_{10} amendments, the amendment of the Department's emergency air pollution authority as it relates to PM_{10} , and the revision of the ambient air quality standards.

The Department will conduct three public hearings to receive comments on these proposed amendments. They will be held at the following times and places:

Linn County Dept. Conf. Room August 30, 1988
715 Center Point Road NE 10:30 a.m.
Cedar Rapids, Iowa

Wallace State Office Building August 31, 1988
5th Floor Conference Room 1 p.m.
900 E. Grand Avenue
Des Moines, Iowa

City Hall First Floor Conf. Room September 1, 1988
19 S. Delaware 1 p.m.
Mason City, Iowa

Written comments will be received by the Department of Natural Resources, Wallace State Office Building, 900 E. Grand Avenue, Des Moines, Iowa 50319 until ten days following the date of the last hearing.

These proposed amendments are intended to implement Iowa Code section 455B.133.

The following amendments are proposed:

ITEM 1. Amend rule 567—20.2(455B) by including in alphabetical sequence the following new definitions:

" PM_{10} " means particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal 10 micrometers as measured by an EPA-approved reference method.

"Total suspended particulate" means particulate matter as measured by an EPA-approved reference method.

ITEM 2. Amend 567—22.4(455B), introductory paragraph, as follows:

567—22.4(455B) Special requirements for major stationary sources located in areas designated attainment or unclassified (PSD). Except as provided in subrule 22.4(1), the following federal regulations pertaining to the prevention of significant deterioration are adopted by reference, 40 C.F.R. subsection 52.21 as amended through August 7, 1986 July 1, 1987.

ITEM 3. Amend rule 567—22.4(455B) by adding the following new subrule:

22.4(4) Except as explained below, a permit may not be issued to any new major stationary source or major modification as defined in 567—22.5(455B) and 22.5(1)"a" and "b" if the source or modification would locate in any area designated attainment or unclassifiable for any national ambient air quality standard pursuant to Section 107 of the Act when the source or modification would cause or contribute to a violation of any national ambient

air quality standard. A major source or major modification will be considered to cause or contribute to a violation of a national ambient air quality standard when the air quality impact of the source or modification at any locality that does not or would not meet the applicable national standard would exceed the following significance levels:

Pollutant	Averaging Time				
	Annual	24 Hrs.	8 Hrs.	3 Hrs.	1 Hr.
SO_2	$1.0 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	$5 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$		$25 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	
PM_{10}	$1.0 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	$5 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$			
NO_2	$1.0 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$				
CO			$0.5 \text{ mg}/\text{m}^3$		$2 \text{ mg}/\text{m}^3$

A permit may be granted to a major source or major modification as identified above if it reduces the impact of its emissions upon air quality by obtaining sufficient emissions reductions to compensate for its adverse ambient impact where the major source or major modification would otherwise cause or contribute to a violation of any national ambient air quality standard. This section shall not apply to a major source or modification with respect to a particular pollutant if the owner or operator demonstrates that the source is located in an area designated under Section 107 of the Act as nonattainment for that pollutant.

ITEM 4. Amend paragraph 22.5(1)"k" by adding " PM_{10} : 15 typ" to the list of pollutants.

ITEM 5. Rescind subrule 22.5(6).

ITEM 6. Amend subrule 26.2(2) by rescinding subparagraphs 26.2(2)"a"(3), 26.2(2)"b"(3) and 26.2(2)"c"(3) and by renumbering the remaining subparagraphs accordingly.

ITEM 7. Amend subparagraph 26.2(2)"a"(2) to read as follows:

(2) Fine P particulate matter (PM_{10}) 8-0 COH or 375 350 micrograms per cubic meter, 24-hour average.

ITEM 8. Amend subparagraph 26.2(2)"b"(2) to read as follows:

(2) Fine P particulate matter (PM_{10}) 5-0 COH or 625 420 micrograms per cubic meter, 24-hour average.

ITEM 9. Amend subparagraph 26.2(2)"c"(2) to read as follows:

(2) Fine P particulate matter (PM_{10}) 7-0 COH or 875 500 micrograms per cubic meter, 24-hour average.

ITEM 10. Amend rule 567—28.1(455B) as follows:

567—28.1(455B) Statewide standards. The state of Iowa ambient air quality standards shall be the National Primary and Secondary Ambient Air Quality Standards as published in 40 Code of Federal Regulations Part 50 (1972) and as amended at 38 Federal Register 22384 (September 14, 1973), 43 Federal Register 46258 (October 5, 1978), and 44 Federal Register 8202, 8220 (February 9, 1979), and 52 Federal Register 24634-24669 (July 1, 1987).

The Des Moines
Register.

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PAGE 5

JT 101965
 END 07/29/88

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REP 0091

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IOWA STATE DEPT NATL RESOURCES
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QUESTIONS CALL 515-284-8255

DES MOINES.

IA 50319

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AMOUNT ENCLOSED

PLEASE RETURN TOP PORTION
WITH YOUR PAYMENT

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REFERENCE NO. B/SECT	DATE	PO# / DESCRIPTION	RATE S.A.U.	SIZE	CHARGES CREDITS	AMOUNT DUE
210729 TED 07/29	07/29/88	100/(R-064)--Attachm TIMES RUN= 1; LINES PER AD= 125.0 07/29/88 AFFADAVIT CHARGE.	1.26	125.00L	157.50 3.00	160.50

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DEPT. OF
NATURAL RESOURCES

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COPY OF ADVERTISEMENT
Exhibit "A"

(R-44)—Attachment C
PUBLIC NOTICE
The IOWA DEPARTMENT OF
NATURAL RESOURCES
is proposing to change
Iowa's State Implementation Plan (SIP)
for controlling
particulate matter
together with the state rules
relating to
particulate matter.

Notice is hereby given that the Iowa Department of Natural Resources is proposing to revise Iowa's State Implementation Plan (SIP) for particulate matter and to amend the related portions of its air quality rules.

Background

The SIP is the formal description of the method which the State of Iowa will assure that air pollutant levels in Iowa stay below National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS).

The U.S. EPA has revised the health and welfare criteria upon which the primary and secondary particulate matter standards are based. In July, 1987, the U.S. EPA changed the standards by replacing Total Suspended Particulate (TSP) as the indicator for particulate matter for the ambient standards with a new indicator that includes only those particles with a mean diameter less than or equal to 10 micrometers (PM10), replacing the 24-hour primary TSP standard with a 24-hour PM10 standard, replacing the annual primary TSP standard, and replacing the secondary TSP standard with 24-hour and annual PM10 standards that are identical in all respects to the primary standards.

Proposed State Agency Action

The Iowa Department of Natural Resources is proposing to adopt the federal changes which apply to the State's program. This involves changing Departmental rules and committing to make additional changes in permitting and enforcement programs if future data indicate that additional changes are needed.

Available Information

A copy of the Proposed rule changes and "Commitment" SIP (which describe the proposed changes in greater detail) are available for public inspection at the following offices of the Iowa Department of Natural Resources:

Field Office #1
201 N. Franklin
Manchester, Iowa 52057

Field Office #2
2500 15th St. SE
P.O. Box 1443
Mason City, Iowa 50401

Field Office #3
1900 N. Grand Ave.
Gateway North Mall
Spencer, Iowa 51301

Field Office #4
316 Walnut
Atlantic, Iowa 50022

Field Office #6
1034 W. Madison
Washington, Iowa 52353

and at the:

Central Office
Wallace State Office Building
900 E. Grand Ave.
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Opportunity for Public Comment
PUBLIC HEARINGS will be held at:

10:30 A.M.
Tuesday, August 30, 1988
Linn County Health Department Conference Room
751 Center Point Road N.E.
Cedar Rapids, Iowa

1:00 P.M.
Wednesday, August 31, 1988
5th Floor Conference Room
H.A. Wallace Building
900 E. Grand Ave.
Des Moines, Iowa

1:00 P.M.
Thursday, September 1, 1988
First Floor Conference Room
Mason City City Hall
19 S. Delaware
Mason City, Iowa

Anyone may comment at the public hearings or submit written comments on the SIP revisions from today's date through September 11, 1988. After the September 11, 1988 close of the public comment period, the DNR will make the final decision regarding the SIP revision to submit to the U.S. EPA for its approval. Response to all significant comments will be finalized prior to the final decision. Both the response and the final SIP revision will be made available to the members of the public upon request.

Requests for information, requests for a copy of the Draft rules or draft SIP, and written comments should be sent to:

Rexford A. Walker, Supervisor
Air Quality Section
Iowa Department of Natural Resources
H.A. Wallace Building
900 E. Grand Ave.
Des Moines, Iowa 50319
(515) 281-4224

Affidavit of Publication

STATE OF IOWA

POLK COUNTY

SS.

The undersigned, being first duly sworn, on oath states that he/she is the

Chief Clerk

of Des Moines Register and Tribune Company, a corporation duly organized and existing under the laws of the State of Iowa, with its principal place of business in Des Moines, Iowa, the publisher of

THE DES MOINES REGISTER (Daily)

DES MOINES SUNDAY REGISTER

newspapers of general circulation printed and published in the City of Des Moines Polk County, Iowa, and that an advertisement, a printed copy of which is attached as Exhibit "A" and made a part of this affidavit, was printed and published in

The Des Moines Register (daily) the following dates _____

July 29, 1983

in Des Moines Sunday Register on _____

The affiant states that all of the facts set forth in the foregoing affidavit are true as he/she verily believes.

Patricia Spahr

Subscribed and sworn to before me by said affiant this 29TH day of

July, 1983

May E. Gilman
Notary Public in and for Polk County, Iowa

October 1988

"To: Dept. of Natural Resources

Re: Iowa Administrative Code Proposed Amendments to Adopt PM10 Standard of Particulate Measure

These remarks are submitted on behalf of the Clinton City Council which, in meeting on August 23, 1988, directed this presentation.

To my understanding, the essence of this proposed rule change is to exclude from your attention the measurement of airborne particulate which is too large to be inhalable and, therefore, represent a hazard to human health. The more coarse particulate is considered a nuisance, but not a threat to health. I presume it is anticipated any future attention to particulate larger than 10 microns would be the burden of local governments along with other conditions they may identify as nuisances.

Residential occupancy, retail commerce and outdoor activity in at least one-third of Clinton is severely degraded by noxious rendering plant odors, other industrial odors and showers of particulate. The latter condition is generated by both processing plant escape and from a one-half-million long fly ash deposit site. Vehicles parked outside overnight must have their windshields cleaned to afford safe-visibility. Any horizontal surface must be swept or hosed off prior to use. People can feel the particulate on their skin and in their hair. Add to this the noxious odors and you can appreciate the general sense among Clinton's population that our air must not be healthy.

From this I hope you can also understand that any modification of air quality standards is met with trepidation that more, not less, pollution is going to be permitted. We implore that the impact of this modified measurement standard will not be a further degradation of the atmosphere in our community.

George A. Langmack City Administrator, City of Clinton"

"October, 1988

Mr. Morris Kay Regional Administrator United States Environmental Protection Agency Region VII 726 Minnesota Avenue Kansas City, Kansas 66101

Dear Mr. Kay: Three areas within the state of Iowa have been classified as Group II areas for fine particulate (PM-10) State Implementation Plan (SIP) development purposes. This includes portions of the cities of Des Moines, Mason City, and Cedar Rapids. The specific boundaries of these areas were identified in a letter of October 13, 1987 from Peter R. Hamlin to Carl Walter. The remainder of the state was classified as Group III.

In accordance with the SIP development procedures identified in the preamble of the PM-10 regulations for Implementing Revised Particulate Matter Standards, promulgated July 1, 1987, the State of Iowa commits to perform the following activities in these three Group II areas of the state:

a. Gather ambient PM-10 data, to an extent consistent with minimum EPA requirements (note the network description contained in a letter of January 26, 1988, from Peter R. Hamlin to John Helvig).

b. Analyze and verify the ambient PM-10 data and report exceedances of the 24-hour PM-10 National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) to the Regional Office within 60 days of each exceedance.

c. Immediately notify the Regional Office: (1) Upon the availability of an appropriate number of verifiable 24-hour NAAQS exceedances to indicate a violation (see Section 2.0 of the PM-10 SIP development guideline) or (2) when an annual arithmetic mean (AAM) above the annual PM-10 NAAQS becomes available.

d. Within thirty (30) days of any notification of the Regional Office pursuant to (c) above (or upon collection of thirty-six (36) months of PM-10 ambient air quality data acceptable to EPA, whichever comes first) determine whether the measures in the existing SIP will assure timely attainment and maintenance of the primary PM-10 NAAQS and immediately notify the Regional Office of the results of this determination.

e. Within six (6) months of any notification pursuant to (d) above, adopt and submit to EPA a PM-10 control strategy that assures attainment as expeditiously as practicable but no later than three (3) years from approval of the Committal SIP.

Because of the uncertainty about when the determination can be made pursuant to (d) above, it is difficult to determine if that control strategy could provide for the attainment of the PM-10 NAAQS within three years from the date EPA approves this Committal SIP. Therefore, I reserve the right to request a two-year extension of the attainment date as provided in Section 110(e) of the Clean Air Act, if and when the State of Iowa submits a SIP revision for any of these areas of the state.

The State of Iowa also commits to develop a PM-10 emission inventory for the areas submitted as part of any PM-10 SIP pursuant to items (c), (d), and (e) above. If the PM-10 NAAQS are not violated, the State of Iowa will proceed with this inventory for the three Group II areas in accordance with the following schedule:

October 1, 1988 -- Request special assistance funds from EPA to perform the inventory.

October 1, 1989 -- Initiate inventory.

August 1, 1990 -- Complete inventory.

October 31, 1990* -- Submit inventory as part of a determination of adequacy that the current SIP will attain and maintain the PM-10 NAAQS.

*Presuming that sufficient ambient data acceptable to EPA is collected by July 31, 1990 and available by September 30, 1990.

The State of Iowa has updated its air quality rules for both the Group II and Group III areas as previously discussed with your staff. The draft of the rules and of this letter were taken to Public Hearings on August 30, August 31, and September 1, 1988 as noted in the attached public notice. The final documents were approved by the Environmental Protection Commission at their October meeting. The rules, together with this submittal, constitute the PM-10 SIP revision for the State of Iowa.

If you have any questions regarding this Group III SIP and Group II "Committal SIP" please contact Peter R. Hamlin, Chief of the Air and Waste Protection Bureau at (515)281-8852.

Sincerely,

LARRY J. WILSON, DIRECTOR

Mr. Stokes stated that the purpose of this rule is to bring state rules into conformance with recent revisions to federal standards as it relates to particulate matter for ambient air quality standards.

Motion was made by Charlotte Mohr to approve Final Rule--Chapter 22, Air Quality Rules and State Implementation Plan (PM-10) Standards. Seconded by Catherine Dunn. Motion carried unanimously.

FINAL RULE--CHAPTER 210, SOLID WASTE COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING GRANTS

James Combs, Division Administrator, Coordination and Information Division, presented the following item.

The Commission is requested to approve the attached rules for administration of Solid Waste Comprehensive Planning Grants.

Notice of Intended Action to adopt new Chapter 210 "Grants for Solid Waste Comprehensive Planning," was published in the IAB on September 7, 1988. One written comment was received during the comment period. In addition, one intra-agency comment was

received. Both comments requested clarification and are the basis for the amendments that have been made.

The selection criteria for the grants have been clarified, as have the grant amounts the Department may award. The rules have also been amended to note that grant recipients may be reimbursed for funds already spent for Comprehensive Planning if prior approval is sought and permitted. Application requirements are clarified and a schedule for allocation of the grants is included.

Timely approval of these rules will permit issuance of the grants by January 1989.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION COMMISSION (567)
Adopted Rule

Pursuant to the authority of Iowa Code sections 455B.304 and 455E.9 (1987 Code Supp.) the Environmental Protection Commission adopts new Chapter 210 "Grants for Solid Waste Comprehensive Planning," Iowa Administrative Code.

This rule provides the procedures and criteria for local governments or their agents to apply for and obtain grants to assist in preparing comprehensive solid waste plans.

The Notice of Intended Action on this rule was published in the September 7, 1988, Iowa Administrative Bulletin, as ARC 9174. Minor grammatical changes or clarifications were made. The evaluation criteria of 210.3(2)-(4) were clarified through additional language, and the application requirements (210.5) were clarified to conform more closely to the evaluation criteria. In addition, the rule on grant amounts (210.4) was broken up into subrules, and clarified, and a subrule is added regarding funding planning work performed before the grant is awarded.

This rule is intended to implement the provisions of Iowa Code sections 455B.311, and is effective December 21, 1988.

Item 1. Adopt a new chapter, 567--Chapter 210, as follows:

Chapter 210
GRANTS FOR SOLID WASTE COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING

567-210.1(455E, 455B) Purpose . Money is designated from the solid waste account of the groundwater protection fund for grants to assist with the completion of the Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plans as required under Iowa Code Section 455B.306. Fifty percent of the \$.25 per ton solid waste fee that was collected between July 1, 1987 and June 30, 1988 will be made available in the form of grants by the Waste Management Authority Division of the Department of Natural Resources. This chapter governs the administration of these grants.

567-210.2(455B) Eligible-Applicants . Grants may be awarded to a city or a county, a central planning agency representing more than one city or county or combination of cities or counties for the purpose of planning and implementing regional solid waste management facilities, or to private or public agencies working in cooperation with a city or county.

567-210.3(455B) Selection Criteria . Grants will be awarded in a manner which will distribute the funds geographically throughout the state to the greatest extent possible. An application may be rejected by the director if in the department's judgement the applicant could not reasonably be expected to complete the plan for which the grant is requested or the applicant could not reasonably be expected to implement the plan.

Grant proposals will be evaluated according to the following criteria:

210.3(1). The extent to which the proposal reflects the State's solid waste management policy and hierarchy as established in Section 455B.301A;

210.3(2). The extent to which the planning area is regionalized. Regionalization shall be determined by the inclusion of contiguous multi-county or multi-city areas representing all solid waste management entities within the region.

210.3(3). The extent to which the planning area is committed to regional planning as demonstrated by previous association and/or cooperative efforts between entities, or as verified through submission of approved agreements of cooperation or joint exercise of powers (28E) between those entities.

210.3(4). The extent to which the project involves environmentally fragile areas which are particularly subject to groundwater contamination as determined through information provided by the applicant and through consultation with the Geological Survey Bureau.

567-210.4(455B) Grant Amounts .

210.4(1) Grants shall be awarded only for an amount determined by the department to be reasonable and necessary, to conduct the work as set forth in the grant application, according to the "Guidelines for Solid Waste Comprehensive Plans, Part I: Waste Management Alternatives", July 1, 1988.

210.4(2) Grants for less than a county-wide planning area may be awarded up to twenty-five percent state funds, for a single-county planning area the state funds may be awarded up to fifty-percent, and for a two-county planning area the funds may be awarded up to seventy-five percent. For each additional county above a two-county planning area, the maximum allowable state funds that may be awarded shall be increased by an additional five percent, to a maximum of ninety percent state funds. The department may maximize participation in the program

and distribution of the funds by providing less than the maximum allowable amounts.

210.4(3) Grant funds may be used to cover expenses already incurred if the applicant requests and receives special permission from the Department. Such permission should be requested in the application and will depend on the justification presented and the availability of funds. Justification shall include the date a contract for the work was signed or the date the notice to proceed was issued, the percentage of work completed as of the application submission, the anticipated completion date, and the reasons why reimbursement is requested. Additional information may be requested if necessary. No projects started prior to July 1, 1988 will be considered for reimbursement.

210.4(4) Grant funds will be awarded only for work that is directly related to the completion of solid waste management comprehensive plans as detailed in the guidelines issued July 1, 1988.

567-210.5(455B) Application Requirements . Applications should include at a minimum: the scope of work to be completed, a schedule for the completion of the plan, a description of the jurisdictions in the planning area, a signed statement of commitment to participate by those jurisdictions, a detailed cost estimate that is also broken down by local share and grant request, data on the potential for groundwater contamination within that planning area (if available), and an official contact person. The statement of commitment to regionalization is necessary to receive the preference given to regional plans.

567-210.6(455B) Application Deadline . The deadline for submittal of applications is December 15, 1988. Grant announcements will be made by January 20, 1989.

LARRY J. WILSON, DIRECTOR
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

DATE

Mr. Combs reviewed the content and purpose of the rules.

Allan Stokes explained the procedure to be used in applying for a grant.

Discussion followed.

Motion was made by Catherine Dunn to approve Final Rule--Chapter 210, Solid Waste Comprehensive Planning Grants. Seconded by Donna Hammitt. Motion carried unanimously.

REFERRALS TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

James Combs, Division Administrator, Coordination and Information Division, presented the following item.

The Director requests the referral of the following to the Attorney General for appropriate legal action. Litigation reports have been provided to the Commissioners and are confidential pursuant to Iowa Code section 22.7(4).

Reed's Interstate Sales (New Virginia) - penalty collection
Jerry Jansen (Kellogg) - water pollution

Reed's Interstate Sales

Mr. Combs briefed the Commission on the history of this case.

Motion was made by Catherine Dunn for referral to the Attorney General's Office. Seconded by Nancylee Siebenmann. Motion carried unanimously.

Jerry Jansen (Kellogg)

Mike Murphy, Bureau Chief, Government Liaison Bureau, informed the Commission that this case involved a waste discharge incident in early September, which caused a large fishkill in the North Skunk River. This matter was investigated by DNR conservation officers and Environmental Protection Division staff. The investigation showed that the cause of the fishkill was from discharge of swine waste coming from Jerry Jansen's swine feeding operation. Mr. Murphy added that because of the magnitude of the environmental impact, referral to the Attorney General is appropriate.

APPOINTMENT - Dan Hansen

Dan Hansen, representing Jerry Jansen, stated that Mr. Jansen's past practice was to load the manure from his hog confinement into a honey wagon and then spread it on his field. Mr. Hansen related that on Friday, September 2, Mr. Jansen's honey wagon needed repair, and because of the Labor Day weekend he could not get parts. Thus, the pit was getting full, and he wanted to lower the waste level just enough so the animals could make it through the weekend. Mr. Hansen stated that it rained on Saturday and Sunday which contributed to the run-off and washed the manure to a drainage creek and into the North Skunk River. Mr. Hansen emphasized that everyone who talked to Mr. Jansen was impressed by his honesty and cooperation. He added that Mr. Jansen did everything which was requested of him, and he also sought permission to clean up the dead fish in the Lynnvile area.

Mr. Hansen stated that the purpose of a penalty is to deter future problems, and he asked if making it right isn't deterrence enough. He said that if the department wants to make an example out of someone, it should not be a person like Mr. Jansen who discharged waste only one time. He added that penalties are inappropriate in this case. Mr. Hansen stated that if further investigation is done, he would ask that the quality of the water, at present, be investigated as well as how the fish are doing, and what Mr. Jensen's neighbors think. In conclusion, Mr. Hansen asked that the Commission not refer the matter to the Attorney General for the purposes of assessing penalties.

Clark Yeager asked how many gallons of manure were pumped from the pit.

Mike Murphy responded that at least 5,000 gallons were pumped; that was based on the impact of the stream, and the strength of the waste in samples taken by a conservation officer.

Richard Timmerman commented that Mr. Jansen should be commended for his honesty and efforts to do the clean-up, but if referral occurred for only repeat offenders it would give everyone in the state a free shot. He stated that an infraction to the environment has taken place, and that should not be overlooked.

Motion was made by Richard Timmerman for referral to the Attorney General's Office.

Nancylee Siebenmann asked if Commissioner Timmerman would want to add anything to the motion in terms of leniency in regard to the penalty.

Commissioner Timmerman responded that he does not know if the Commission can do that and the judicial system will have to take a look at the facts.

Motion for referral was seconded by Catherine Dunn.

Discussion followed regarding the possibility of going into closed session.

Motion was made by Catherine Dunn to table Richard Timmerman's motion for referral. Seconded by Richard Timmerman. Motion carried unanimously.

Motion was made by Gary Priebe to go into closed session pursuant to Iowa Code 21.5(1)c to discuss strategy with legal counsel in matters that are in actual or potential litigation. Seconded by Nancylee Siebenmann.

Chairman Schlutz requested a roll call vote to go into closed session. "Aye" votes were cast by Commissioners Dunn, Hammitt, Mohr, Priebe, Siebenmann, Timmerman, Yeager, and Schlutz. Motion carried 8 to 0.

Motion was made by Charlotte Mohr to adjourn the closed session and return to open session. Seconded by Donna Hammitt. Motion carried unanimously.

Motion was made by Catherine Dunn to remove Richard Timmerman's motion for referral from the table. Seconded by Richard Timmerman. Motion carried unanimously.

Motion was made by Richard Timmerman to amend his motion for referral to the Attorney General's Office as follows: referral shall include a recommendation for a reasonable penalty giving due consideration for reimbursement for loss of fish. Seconded by Catherine Dunn. Motion carried unanimously.

LEGISLATIVE PACKAGE - 1989

James Combs, Division Administrator, Coordination and Information Division, presented the following item.

The Commission approved a legislative package last month, with the exception of two items that were distributed at that meeting. These items, attached, concern proposals regarding Waste Reduction and Recycling, and modifications to Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Planning requirements. These items will be discussed, and if supported by the Commission will be submitted to the Legislative Service Bureau to be drafted into bill form and then returned for final approval by the Department.

COMPREHENSIVE SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLANNING MODIFICATIONS

Explanation:

This proposal clarifies the responsibility of local governments to submit comprehensive solid waste management plans to the Department. Current law requires the permit applicant to submit the comprehensive management plan; the role of local governments in the process is unclear. The language proposed here would require the permit applicant to submit the plan in conjunction with all of the local governments using a landfill and requires all local governments to file a plan with the Director that details how they will manage their solid wastes in accord with the waste management hierarchy. The Department also would be able to require a new or updated plan from a local government, consistent with rules adopted by the Environmental Protection Commission.

In addition to the above, we are investigating the option of splitting the planning requirement into two parts: 1) a plan that considers management and organizational alternatives and that addresses how the entities submitting the plan will meet the requirements of the waste management hierarchy; and, 2) a plan that addresses the issues of to closure, post-closure, financial assurance, leachate control and related matters. A primary reason for considering splitting the planning requirement is that the rules specifying what must be covered in the first part of the plan will be in place in 1989, and the rules for the second part will take much longer to develop and implement. By splitting the planning requirement, communities can begin to address the management, organization, and hierarchy issues soon and then address the more technical issues when those rules are implemented.

Proposed Language:

1. Amend section 455B.302, as follows:

455B.302 Duty of cities and counties.

Every city and county of this state shall provide for the establishment and operation of a comprehensive solid waste management program consistent with the waste management hierarchy of section 455B.301A, and a sanitary disposal project, for proper management and final disposal of solid waste by its residents not later than July 1, 1975. Comprehensive programs and sanitary disposal projects may be established either separately or through co-operative efforts for the joint use of the participating public agencies as provided by law.

Cities and counties may execute with public and private agencies contracts, leases, or other necessary instruments, purchase land and do all things necessary not prohibited by law for the implementation of waste management programs, collection of solid waste, establishment and operation of sanitary disposal projects, and general administration of the same. Any agreement executed with a private agency for the operation of a sanitary disposal project shall provide for the posting of a sufficient surety bond by the private agency conditioned upon the faithful performance of the agreement. A city or county may at any time during regular working hours enter upon the premises of a sanitary disposal project, including the premises of a sanitary landfill, in order to inspect the premises and monitor the operations and general administration of the project to ensure compliance with the agreement and with state and federal laws. This includes the right of the city or county to enter upon the premises of a former sanitary disposal project which has been closed, including the premises of a former sanitary

landfill, owned by a private agency, for the purpose of providing required postclosure care.

2. Amend section 455B.305, subsections 2 through 5, as follows:

2. Beginning July 1, 1988, the director shall not issue a permit for the construction or operation of a new sanitary landfill unless the permit applicant, in conjunction with all local governments using the landfill, has filed a plan as required by section 455B.306.

3. Beginning July 1, 1988, the director shall not renew or reissue a permit which had been initially issued prior to that date for a sanitary landfill, unless the permit applicant, in conjunction with all local governments using the landfill, has filed a plan as required by section 455B.306.

4. Beginning July 1, 1994, the director shall not renew or reissue a permit which had been initially issued or renewed prior to that date for a sanitary landfill, unless and until the permit applicant, in conjunction with all local governments using the landfill, documents that steps are being taken to begin implementing the plan filed pursuant to section 455B.306. However, a permit may be issued for the construction and operation of a new sanitary landfill in accordance with subsection 2.

5. Beginning July 1, 1997, the director shall not renew or reissue a permit which had been renewed or reissued prior to that date for a sanitary landfill, unless and until the permit applicant, in conjunction with all local governments using the landfill, documents that alternative methods of solid waste disposal other than use of a sanitary landfill have been implemented as set forth in the plan filed pursuant to section 455B.306. However, the director may issue a permit for the construction and operation of a new sanitary landfill in accordance with subsection 2 and a permit may be renewed or reissued for a sanitary landfill which had received an initial permit but the permit had not been previously renewed or reissued prior to July 1, 1997 in accordance with subsection 3.

After July 1, 1997, however, no new landfill permits shall be issued unless the applicant, in conjunction with all local governments which will use the landfill, certifies that the landfill is needed as a part of an alternative disposal method, or unless the applicant provides documentation which satisfies the director that alternatives have been studied and are not either technically or economically feasible. The decision of the director is subject to review by the commission at its next meeting.

3. Amend section 455B.306, as follows:

455B.306 Plans filed.

1. A city, county, and a private agency operating or planning to operate a sanitary disposal project shall file with the director a comprehensive plan detailing the method by which the city, county, or private agency will comply with this part 1. All cities and counties shall file with the director a comprehensive plan detailing the method by which the city or county will comply with the requirement of section 455B.302 to establish and implement a comprehensive solid waste management program for its residents. The director shall review each comprehensive plan submitted and may reject, suggest modification, or approve the proposed plan. The director shall aid in the development of comprehensive plans for compliance with this part. The director shall make available to a city, county, and private agency appropriate forms for the submission of comprehensive plans and may hold hearings for the purpose of implementing this part. The director and governmental agencies with primary responsibility for the development and conservation of energy resources shall provide research and assistance, when cities and counties operating or planning to operate sanitary disposal projects request aid in planning and implementing resource recovery systems. A comprehensive plan filed by a private agency operating or planning to operate a sanitary disposal project required pursuant to section 455B.302 shall be developed in cooperation and consultation with the city or county responsible to provide for the establishment and operation of a sanitary disposal project.

2. The plan required by subsection 1 for sanitary disposal projects shall be filed with the department at the time of initial application for the construction and operation of a sanitary disposal project and at a minimum shall be updated and refiled with the department at the time of each subsequent application for renewal or reissuance of a previously issued permit. The department may, consistent with rules of the commission, require filing or updating of a plan at other times.

3. A comprehensive plan filed pursuant to this section in conjunction with an application for issuance, renewal, or reissuance of a permit for a sanitary disposal project shall incorporate and reflect the waste management hierarchy of the state solid waste management policy and shall at a minimum address the following general topics to the extent appropriate to the technology employed by the applicant at the sanitary disposal project.

a. The extent to which solid waste is or can be recycled.

b. The economic and technical feasibility of using other existing sanitary disposal project facilities in lieu of

initiating or continuing the sanitary landfill currently used for which the permit is being sought.

c. The expected environmental impact of alternative solid waste disposal methods, including the use of sanitary landfills.

d. A specific plan and schedule for implementing technically and economically feasible solid waste disposal methods that will result in minimal environmental impact.

4. In addition to the above requirements, the following specific areas must be addressed in detail in the a comprehensive plan filed in conjunction with the issuance, renewal, or reissuance of a permit for a sanitary disposal project:

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1. NEW CHAPTER. WASTE REDUCTION AND RECYCLING

455D.1 Definitions.

As used in this chapter unless context otherwise requires:

1. "Director" means the director of the department.
2. "Department" means the department of natural resources created in section 455A.2.
3. "Deposit" means the amount paid by the consumer to the retailer at time of initial purchase that is intended to encourage the return of recyclable materials or containers and which is returned in full to the consumer when the used material or container is redeemed.
4. "Commission" means the environmental protection commission of the department.
5. "Rebate" means the portion of the amount paid by the consumer to the retailer at the time of initial purchase that is returned to the consumer when the used material or container is returned for disposal.
6. "Disposal fee" means the amount paid by the consumer to the retailer at the time of initial purchase that is intended to support the cost of proper disposal.

455D.2 Purpose.

The purpose of this chapter is to establish programs that promote the waste management policy contained in section 455B.481 and the waste management hierarchy contained in section 455B.301A. These programs are to be designed to encourage consumers and other waste generators to reduce the volume of waste generated and recycle or properly dispose of the waste that is generated. The programs may utilize financial and legal incentives, education, technical assistance, and regulation and other methods as appropriate to implement these programs. The programs may involve the development of public and private sector initiatives, the development of markets and other opportunities for waste reduction and recycling, and other related efforts.

455D.3 Duties of the director.

The director shall:

1. Recommend to the commission the adoption of rules necessary to implement this chapter.
2. Seek, receive, and accept funds in the form of appropriations, grants, awards, wills, bequests, endowments, and gifts for deposit into the waste reduction and recycling trust fund to be used for programs relating to the duties of the department under this chapter.
3. Administer and coordinate the waste reduction and recycling trust fund created under this chapter.
4. Enter into contracts and agreements, with the approval of the commission for contracts in excess of twenty-five thousand dollars, with local units of government, other state agencies, governments of other states, governmental agencies of the United States, other public and private contractors, and other persons as may be necessary or beneficial in carrying out the department's duties under this chapter.
5. Submit a report to the general assembly on or before July 15, 1991, that characterizes the solid waste stream in Iowa and that contains a strategy for managing each major component of that waste stream. The strategy shall describe those actions necessary to assure that each segment of the waste stream is managed according to the highest appropriate priority of the waste management hierarchy.
6. Develop a strategy for alternative disposal of white goods, tires, waste oil, and lead acid batteries by July 15, 1990.

7. Recommend to the commission the adoption of rules to implement a mandatory disposal fee, rebate or deposit program for specific components of the waste stream as appropriate.

8. Provide financial assistance from the waste reduction and recycling fund to public and private entities to promote and enable the development and implementation of markets and industries in Iowa that will support and compliment the state's waste reduction and recycling programs.

455D.4 Duties of the commission.

The commission shall:

1. Adopt, modify, or repeal rules necessary to implement this chapter pursuant to chapter 17A.

2. Ban from land disposal specific components of the waste stream for which the department has developed and implemented a strategy for alternative disposal according to the waste management hierarchy.

3. Set standards for acceptance of recycled or rebate products at redemption centers by rule. The standards may consider matters of public health and handling by the redemption center.

4. Establish disposal fees, rebates, and deposits by rule.

455D.5 Waste reduction and recycling fund.

1. A waste reduction and recycling fund is created in the state treasury. Moneys received by the department from fees or rebates, general revenue, federal funds, awards, wills, bequests, gifts, or other moneys designated shall be deposited in the state treasury to the credit of the fund. Any unexpended balance in the fund at the end of each fiscal year shall be retained in the fund. Any interest and earnings on investments from money in the fund shall be credited to the fund, section 453.7 notwithstanding.

2. Redemption centers and others collecting disposal fees and rebates in pursuant to this chapter shall remit the portion of the fees and rebates designated for the department to the department within fifteen days of the end of each calendar quarter.

3. The fund shall be utilized for the following purposes:

- a. The department may utilize up to forty percent of the fund to provide financial assistance to public and private entities to develop and implement waste reduction and minimization programs for Iowa industries.
- b. The department may utilize up to twenty percent of the fund to provide financial assistance to public and private entities and to develop and implement programs to create and enhance markets for recyclable and other waste products.
- c. The department may utilize up to fifteen percent of the fund to develop and implement educational and technical assistance programs that support and encourage waste reduction and recycling efforts by Iowans.
- d. The department may utilize up to fifteen percent of the fund to administer the provisions of chapter 455B, division IV, part 1.
- e. The department may utilize up to ten percent of the fund to administer the provisions of this chapter.

455D.6 Disposal fees.

The commission shall establish disposal fees upon the recommendation of the director at an amount such that sixty percent of the fee shall cover the cost of final disposal of the product. This portion of the fee shall be paid to the person who handles final disposal of the product. Twenty percent of the fee shall be retained by the redemption center to cover its cost of handling the product. Twenty percent of the fee shall be remitted to the department for deposit into the waste reduction and recycling fund.

455D.7 Rebates.

The commission shall establish rebates upon the recommendation of the director at an amount such that the rebate encourages redemption of fifty percent of the waste product. Sixty percent of the rebate shall be returned to the consumer at the time of redemption of the product. Twenty percent of the rebate shall be retained by the redemption center to cover its cost of handling the product. Twenty percent of the fee shall be remitted to the department for deposit into the waste reduction and recycling fund. At the end of each calendar quarter, redemption centers shall remit to the department any unclaimed rebates.

455D.8 Deposits.

The commission shall establish deposits upon the recommendation of the director at an amount such that the deposit encourages redemption of fifty percent of the waste product. One hundred percent of the deposit shall be returned to the consumer at the time of redemption of the product. At the end of each calendar quarter, redemption centers shall remit to the department any unclaimed deposits.

455D.9 Fee justification.

Any disposal fee, rebate, or deposit imposed under this chapter shall terminate five years after imposition unless the commission determines that the funds are required to support the management of waste streams which have been identified for separation or special handling under a strategy developed and implemented pursuant to this chapter.

James Combs explained details of both legislative proposals.

Discussion followed regarding incineration and recycling.

Gary Priebe asked if staff can find out what European countries do in regards to recycling, as they do not throw anything away.

Motion was made by Charlotte Mohr to approve, as part of the 1989 Legislative Package, the following proposals: 1) Waste Reduction and Recycling; and 2) Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Planning Modifications. Seconded by Catherine Dunn. Motion carried unanimously.

ADDRESS ITEMS FOR NEXT MEETING

Review of LLRAW Report

ADJOURNMENT

Motion was made by Catherine Dunn to adjourn the meeting. Seconded by Charlotte Mohr. Motion carried unanimously.

With no further business to come before the Environmental Protection Commission, Chairman Schlutz adjourned the meeting at 5:00 p.m., Monday, October 17, 1988.

October 1988

Environmental Protection Commission Minutes



Larry J. Wilson, Director



Charlotte Mohr, Secretary

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October 1988

MEETING AGENDA
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION COMMISSION
HOLIDAY INN - MUSCATINE
October 17, 1988

Meeting convenes at 1:00 p.m., October 17, 1988 in the Harvest Room,
Level 2A.

Public Participation	1:30 p.m.
Break	3:00 p.m.
Appointment: Jerry Jansen	4:00 p.m.

1. Approve Agenda
2. Approve Minutes of September 19-20, 1988
3. Director's Report. (Wilson) Informational.
3A. Manchester Field Office Lease. (Kuhn) Decision.
4. FY-90 Budget Approval. (Kuhn) Decision.
5. Monthly Reports. (Stokes) Informational.
6. Intended Use Plan, State Revolving Fund - Approval for Public
Comment. (Stokes) Decision.
7. Emergency Adoption and Implementation--Chapter 135, Underground
Storage Tank Rules. (Stokes) Decision.
8. Final Rule--Chapter 22, Air Quality Rules and State Implementation Plan
(PM₁₀) Standards. (Stokes) Decision.
9. Final Rule--Chapter 210, Solid Waste Planning Grants. (Combs)
Decision.
10. Referrals to the Attorney General. (Combs) Decision.
 - a) Reed's Interstate Sales
 - b) Jerry Jansen - Kellogg
11. Legislation Package - 1989. (Combs) Decision.
12. Address Items for Next Meeting.

NEXT MEETING DATES

November 21-22, 1988
December 12-13, 1988
January 17-18, 1989

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION COMMISSION

October 17, 1988

NAME	COMPANY OR AGENCY	CITY
(Please print)		
John Carlson	Don. Register	Muscatine
Ed Bartlett	Grain Processing	Muscatine
Doug LaFayette	Grain Processing	
Jim Combs	DNR	
Don Hanson	(on behalf of J. Jansen)	Des Moines
JERRY JANSEN	Grote & Sidney	
Linda Jansen	SAME	KELLOGG
	same	same
Rolland Donna Schnell	same	Sully
Morris Jansen	same	Newton
Don PARKER	MUSCATINE POWER & WATER	MUSCATINE